

CONDENSED NEWS  
For Busy Readers.

Fair today; snow probable tomorrow. Silver, 45c; lead 4c; copper 25c for standard and 11.65 for lake. New York stock market irregular throughout; money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent; closing offered at 1 per cent. Chicago wheat easy, 1c; corn 1c; flour 1c; December corn dropped 1c; closed 1c; provisions a shade easier.

LOCAL NEWS.

Temporary organization has been formed for the purpose of promoting the movement for free kindergartens in this city. Interesting program has been arranged for the evening of the 19th inst. at the First Christian church this afternoon by the pupils of Miss Ruby Hughes and Miss Harriet Brooks.

New city blue books will be distributed to the aldermen.

Turkeys are now selling at 15 cents a pound wholesale, with the chance that they will retail at 25 cents before Christmas.

Institute street cars began running yesterday morning as scheduled. County Treasurer Pollard is taking drastic measures to collect delinquent personal taxes of the past year.

Spring term of the district court will be held in the new court house if the county commissioners are not disappointed in their present expectations.

Deputy Sheriff J. T. Miller was yesterday brought by Tucker, Ballard and company for \$25,000 damage.

Congregation of the First Presbyterian church last night accepted the resignation of the pastor, Rev. W. H. W. Taylor.

STATE NEWS.

The supreme court issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Miss Wright and the eleven members of the board of aldermen who were recently sentenced to six months imprisonment for contempt. Judge Mullins of the district court. The case was taken to the supreme court on a writ of error.

Dr. Robinson of Hills, Colo., died yesterday morning after a long illness of pulmonary trouble; he was assistant secretary of state during the McKinley administration.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

House adopted Hepburn amendment appropriating \$500,000 for prosecution of the Sherman anti-trust law, and making the appropriation immediately available.

The secretary of war has approved a recommendation made by General Ransell, commanding the department of the Columbia, that officers and men be granted permission, under proper restrictions, to visit other posts for the purpose of taking part in athletic contests.

General Breckenridge, inspector general of the army, made an argument against the bill creating a general staff corps in the army, before the house committee on military affairs. He objected especially to the discontinuance of the inspector general's department, which he believed necessary for the best interests of the army.

Senator Depew has introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of emergency currency.

Senator Hoar has secured permission from the senate to file with the secretary of state a bill for the regulation of trusts.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

General Peanuts, a well known undertaker, 38 years old and 25 inches high, is dead.

General Wager Swaine, who has been in the army for some time at his residence in New York, is reported to be very low. His recovery is not hoped for.

Colonel R. E. Hobbs of Boise, Miss., whose name was conspicuous in connection with the "Bull Hunt" in Chicago, died yesterday of blood poisoning resulting from river trouble, aged 35 years.

The court of appeals dismissed the writ of mandamus granted by District Judge Palmer requiring the state board of education to certify the election of J. A. C. White, Republican, instead of J. T. White, Democrat, as representative from San Juan county, holding that the courts had no right to interfere with the executive officers in the performance of their duties.

W. W. McElroy and company, a Chicago board of trade firm, representing the St. Louis blind fold, which attempted to corner December corn, has suspended.

The Kentucky court of appeals has affirmed the conviction of Howard, who is under sentence of life imprisonment for the Good murder, has already been hanged twice.

The supreme court of Illinois holds that building used for Sunday school purposes alone is not exempt from taxation.

North is a question of only a few hours. State Attorney General Hosea M. Rowland of Massachusetts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Citizens of Caracas advise yielding to force.

TO ENFORCE THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

House Adopted the Hepburn Amendment Appropriating \$500,000 for Prosecution of Cases and Making Appropriation Immediately Available.

By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—Mr. Bartlett, a Georgia Democrat, during consideration of the legislative appropriation bill in the house today, introduced an amendment to appropriate \$500,000 to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law and to direct the attorney general to proceed to the prosecution of all violators of the law. Although such a provision was plainly amenable to a point of order, not a point of order was raised on either side of the house raised objection. Both sides, however, in line and all agreed that some such action was advisable. Some of the Republicans raised objection to the looseness of the language of the amendment, and Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered as a substitute for it the language of the bill he introduced on the opening day of the session to appropriate \$500,000 for the enforcement of the law. This was further strengthened to make the appropriation immediately available, and as amended the substitute was agreed to without division. The legislative bill was passed practically as it came from the committee except the amendment.

The language of the Hepburn amendment as adopted today is as follows: "That for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not heretofore appropriated to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the employment of special counsel and agents of the department of justice to conduct proceedings, suits and prosecutions under said act in the courts of the United States; provided, that no person shall be prosecuted or be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any proceeding, suit or prosecution under said act; provided, further, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. This appropriation shall be immediately available."

CITIZENS OF CARACAS ADVISE YIELDING TO FORCE

By Associated Press. Caracas, Dec. 17.—Indications here are that Venezuela will yield to the demands of the allies.

The leading citizens of Caracas have addressed a joint note to President Castro asking him to give full powers to United States Minister Bowen to effect a termination of the present difficulty.

This note was transmitted to President Castro at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It is signed by all the leading merchants, bankers and agriculturalists of Caracas. It reflects truly the consensus of current opinion among the business element of this city.

The men who signed the note will meet again tonight to discuss ways and means of obtaining money with which Venezuela can meet her obligations as well as the guarantees which it will be able to offer her creditors. The note is as follows:

"Caracas, Dec. 17, 1902. To the President of the United States of Venezuela. 'Sir.—The undersigned having met with the purpose of offering their aid to the government of Venezuela in the present conflicting situation which has been created by the aggressive attitude of Germany and Great Britain and upon your request to give our opinions in writing, we address you in the following manner: 'In view of the acts of violence al-

BALFOUR SAYS FURTHER HOSTILITIES ARE POSSIBLE

By Associated Press. London, Dec. 17.—If the seizure of Venezuelan gunboats does not result as we all hope, it will be necessary to proceed to a blockade. In the speech in the house of commons today during which Premier Balfour made the above statement, he conveyed the impression of possible, though as yet unnecessary, further hostilities, but that also arbitration on some basis might be accepted after having spoken in words, the premier said that in the event of a blockade no difference would be made between the ships of neutral powers, who would not be considered as belligerents. When he said, "I think it quite likely that the United States government could not find fault with such a thing as a blockade," he does not mean that he expects a blockade same as that which is now being imposed on Venezuela, but that he expects a blockade same as that which is now being imposed on Venezuela, but that he expects a blockade same as that which is now being imposed on Venezuela.

The foreign office in Berlin denies exactly that the German government is in the habit of sending orders to the Venezuelan waters, adding that no communication of the territory of Venezuela will be made.

The strike at Marseilles is at an end and the sailors have voted to resume work.

Mining. M. Hawkins and J. H. Ruhl have been granted a two years' lease on the land of the Republic company.

Stockholders of the Isabella Gold Mining company on January 20, 1903, are called to stockholders' meeting.

Attorney for the Mining Stock association has given the opinion that under the act of incorporation the exchange has right to appropriate money as a contribution to the drainage fund.

Mineral stock market showed some activity in volume of business but prices went up fairly well, particularly in the west list.

Marla A. Gold Mining company has sold two new leases upon the property of the United States circuit court has decided in favor of the Golden rule.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF VENEZUELA

By Associated Press. Paris, Dec. 17.—M. Thiesse, formerly minister of France to Venezuela, who negotiated the convention of 1855, and who has lived many years in Venezuela, has been interviewed concerning the situation there. He said: "Venezuela can put 400,000 men in the field, and even foreigners there are liable for military service. The regular Venezuelan army numbers only 10,000 men. A number of the younger officers acquired their education in the military schools of France and Germany. The Venezuelans are armed with Martini and Remington rifles and have a few Maxim and Krupp guns. They have no cavalry. Caracas is almost impregnable, owing to the fact that it is situated on the side of a mountain range about 6,000 feet high. There is a railroad from La Guayra to Caracas, but the destruction of a single bridge would render the city useless. If, by a miracle, Caracas were taken, the Venezuelans would wage a guerrilla warfare as they did against Spain."

FOR AMENDMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF ACT

By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—The house ways and means committee today authorized a favorable report of the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, chairman of the insular affairs committee, amending the Philippine tariff act so as to provide for a reduction in the tariff on products of the Philippines coming into the United States to 25 per cent of the existing schedules. The bill further provides that the duty on duty which are to be levied upon Philippine products shall be less than any duty paid upon shipments from the archipelago under the acts of the Philippine commission, also that all articles, the product of the Philippines, admitted into the United States free of duty and coming directly into the United States for use and consumption here, shall be exempt from any export duty in the Philippines. The Democrats sought to have amendments reported which would provide for free trade between the Philippines and the United States but the Republican majority prevailed against them. The Republicans with the exception of one member who desired more time to consider the measure stood unanimously for a favorable report. The Democrats recorded their presence in voting on the motion to report the bill.

Chairman Payne made a report to the committee. Representatives Richardson of Tennessee and McElroy of New York submitted a minority report in which they say in conclusion: "A vote against the bill is a vote for the maintenance of the present rates of duty—75 per cent of those imposed by the Dingley law. A vote for the bill is a vote in favor of reducing the rates imposed to 25 per cent of those imposed by the Dingley law. If the opportunity is offered we shall try to amend the bill; failing, being powerless to relieve the country from what we believe to be an unconstitutional system and as a choice between two evils we shall vote for the bill."

EDSON'S HOTEL BURNED

By Associated Press. Ashland, Ore., Dec. 17.—One of the best-known landmarks of northern California, located at Gazelle, Siskiyou county, known as "Edson's Hotel," the home of Hon. E. B. Edson, railroad commissioner of California, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss of \$1,000,000. Miss Elizabeth B. Foulks, aged 25 years, a daughter of Mr. Foulks and a niece of Mr. Edson, was in the upper portion of the structure when the fire broke out and lost her life in the flames. The house, a three-story frame structure, contained about 20 rooms. The flames spread so rapidly that the young lady's means of exit was cut off.

AMERICAN FLEET IN SQUADRON FORMATION

By Associated Press. San Juan, P. R., Dec. 16.—The exercising of the American fleet in squadron formation was continued today. The Texas arrived here yesterday and has taken her place in the battleship fleet. Admiral Dewey will not go on board the Gloucester during the holidays, but the Gloucester will probably convey him to the smaller ports of Puerto Rico when his visits to San Juan and Ponce are over. The Dolphin is to proceed for St. Kitts, where she will remain until after Christmas.

TOWN IN CENTRAL ASIA DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE

By Associated Press. Ashkhabad, Russian Turkistan, Tuesday, Dec. 16.—The town of Andjan, Persian government, was totally destroyed by an earthquake today. The number of fatalities is not yet ascertained. The population is threatened with starvation. Shocks were felt in New Marghelen and surrounding villages, and a railway at Andjan was destroyed for a considerable distance. Food and clothing are being sent to Andjan.

BILL FOR THE ISSUANCE OF EMERGENCY CURRENCY

By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—Senator Depew today introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of emergency currency by the treasury department. It provides that such currency shall be supplied to any national bank with a capital of not less than \$50,000 to the extent of 50 per cent of the bank's capital. The extra capital is, however, to be supplied only in case of a stringency in the money market sufficient to seriously jeopardize values and imperil the commercial and business interests of the country.

TO SELL MAMMOTH ENGINES.

By Associated Press. Topeka, Kas., Dec. 17.—The Santa Fe has made arrangements to sell to the Northern Pacific its three enormous mammoth engines—the largest in the world. The engines did not prove satisfactory for mountain service where the Santa Fe expected to use them for hauling immense freight trains. Others have been ordered to take their place.

VENEZUELA READY TO YIELD TO FORCE

Dispatches From Caracas Indicate That Some Sort of Negotiations Are Already in Progress.

By Associated Press. Caracas, Dec. 17.—It has been decided that the Venezuelan difficulty shall be arbitrated and the discussion of terms of settlement is now going on. United States Minister Bowen undoubtedly will be one of the arbitrators. The government fears that coercive measures will follow the establishment of the blockade. The blockade of La Guayra, notification of which in the names of Great Britain and Germany was communicated to the Venezuelan government December 13, went into effect today. The order applies to Venezuelan vessels only.

UNITED STATES ANXIOUS FOR A PROMPT SETTLEMENT

By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—Officials here are not surprised at the feeling which has manifested itself in Caracas of a desire to seek a termination of the unfortunate situation that now confronts Venezuela. Our government is anxious that some settlement may be found very soon as it is realized that the present conditions cannot last long without a climax being reached quickly. With this end in view the state department already has given permission to Minister Bowen to be the bearer of any messages that Venezuela may wish to transmit to the allies on the subject of the present difficulties, such request, however, to come from the Venezuelan government. He already has been instrumental in one capacity, viz: that of transmitting a desire on the part of President Castro to settle the existing controversy by arbitration. Whether the minister will be permitted to perform the larger function of exercising full powers towards effecting a termination of the difficulty is not stated. Indeed, it would be questionable whether such an arbitrator as the American minister would be acceptable to the allies in view of the natural proclivities which he might have in favor of American countries.

So far as could be ascertained here tonight, no reply has come to the state department in answer to requests of President Castro that the pending claims be submitted to arbitration. By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—The state department has received no response thus far to the messages sent to the European foreign offices relative to the arbitration proposition. It is not known whether President Castro will consent to arbitrate as a condition precedent to arbitration, but it is hoped that Minister Bowen can induce him to do so, if this will be sufficient to meet the demands of the allies. It is pointed out here, however, that the further prosecution of attacks on Venezuelan forces will make an adjustment just that much more difficult. If apologies are tendered and accepted, then the critical phase of the situation will be removed and some time may be spent in an arrangement of the basis upon which arbitration should be conducted. This will be a difficult problem, for it is anticipated that the allies will base their acceptance of the arbitration on an agreement by Venezuela to instruct the arbitrators to accept certain principles in advance which would commit Venezuela to a recognition of an indebtedness of about \$15,000,000. Still the state department is hopeful that arbitration will prevail for the alternative is now realized to be actual war between the allies and Venezuela. It is believed here that Germany, at least, is not anxious to enter upon this stage. A declaration of war would at once clothe the Venezuelans with the

full rights of belligerency, and this might greatly protract the efforts of the allies to subdue President Castro. Herr von Holleben, the German ambassador here, has gone to New York, and Count Quadt, the secretary and charge d'affaires, is transacting whatever business the embassy has with the state department and is forwarding to Berlin such matters of information touching the situation in Venezuela as are forthcoming from Mr. Bowen. The explanation given for the ambassador's visit to New York is simply "business," and the length of his absence is not stated.

The navy department had no announcement to make respecting the orders to be given to Dewey's ships and it was repeated that the sole purpose and aim of the department is so to place the vessels a few at each important port, that the men may enjoy themselves Christmas week without overtaxing the facilities at any one point. Secretary Moody spent a good part of the day before the house naval committee in continuation of his explanation of the recommendations made by him in his annual report for the betterment of the navy.

There will be no effort on the part of this government to resist a war blockade of the Venezuelan coast against merchant ships. Custom requires that due notice shall be given in connection with the declaration that have been made in the British parliament by the authorized representatives of the British government will, it is said, be sufficient to justify all neutral nations in the understanding that a state of war does actually exist. This might in the end require the issue of a proclamation of neutrality by President Roosevelt, but this, it is stated, would not be timely now.

Senor Ojeda, the Spanish minister, and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, have not received official advice relative to the joint note their governments have addressed to President Castro asking that in the event of a settlement of the claims of the allied powers, Spain and Belgium be given similar treatment. The Spanish minister denies that there is the slightest probability of further action on the part of Spain unless events in Caracas make it necessary for the Spanish representative to withdraw. Minister Ojeda does not anticipate this, in view of the strong ties of friendship that exist between his government and the South American republics. Baron Moncheur regards the position of his country as thus far neutral but in case circumstances change this attitude it is likely that Minister Bowen will be requested to look after Belgian interests in the Venezuelan capital, Belgium having no navy it will not be possible for that country to join in the naval demonstration of the allied fleet.

His residents in Caracas domiciled in the American legation and is feeding them from his own table. As for the torpedo boat destroyer, it is pointed out that it will serve as a dispatch boat to keep Mr. Bowen in touch with the nearest cable station in case the La Guayra cable is cut as an incident to the blockade. No further orders than that above went forward to Admiral Dewey today, but Secretary Moody expects to have ready by tomorrow his order for the distribution of the vessels of the combiner fleet. Up to the present moment he has not reached any settled determination upon the detention of the big battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco, as it had been planned to send her to the Puget Sound dry dock to be extensively repaired. It is stated, however, that no orders have been given to the ship to proceed to the isthmus, from which she only recently returned.

ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN SENT MINISTER BOWEN AT CARACAS

By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17.—The following cablegram was sent today by the navy department to Admiral Dewey, in command of the combined fleets, addressed to San Juan: "Send competent officer with dispatch in torpedo boat destroyer, or other vessel, to Caracas, as assistant to American minister." The following cablegram also was sent to Commander Diehl of the Marietta, now lying at Duzen (executive officer of the Marietta) as assistant to the American minister temporarily. "The officer from Dewey's fleet will relieve Lieutenant Commander Van Duzen, who is only an hour distant from Caracas, when he arrives upon the scene. While no explanation is given for the above orders, it is believed that these measures are being taken to guard against an interruption in the cable connecting Mr. Bowen with his home government. It was stated at the navy department that one reason for sending the officers to Caracas was the fact that Mr. Bowen is almost overwhelmed with the amount of work imposed upon him by his many charges. He has nearly all of the Eng-

ITALIAN MINISTER HAS DEPARTED FROM CARACAS

By Associated Press. Caracas, Dec. 17.—At 8 o'clock this morning Minister Bowen went to the Italian minister's legation in a state carriage, accompanied by Secretary Russell and took the Italian minister, Signor De Riva, and the Italian consul, Signor Gazzurri, and conducted them to the railroad station, where they were met by the leading Italian residents of this city. Mr. Bowen then accompanied the minister to his car, shook hands with him and handed him papers and cigars for his journey to La Guayra. The Venezuelan newspapers are still ignorant of the fact that the Italian minister presented an ultimatum to the Venezuelan government yesterday afternoon and therefore was no crowds at the station and hostile demonstration. The city is quiet today.

LONDON NEWSPAPER WRITERS ARE TAKING SERIOUS VIEW

By Associated Press. London, Dec. 18.—The developments in the Venezuelan imbroglio as revealed by Premier Balfour's statements in parliament yesterday have resulted in bringing out in the press this morning stronger expressions than ever of the desire to reach some pacific settlement of the difficulty. It is said on behalf of the government that even in last July, when German cooperation was first refused, the government fully recognized the possibility of war with Venezuela and only postponed until winter at the suggestion of the admiralty and in order to avoid the unhealthy season. On the other hand, those who declare that the government of the United States forced the government of Great Britain into a virtual declaration of war are not lacking. Certainly a considerable portion of the British public was rather disagreeably surprised to find that Great Britain actually was at war and this war might for many months to come require the presence of a large naval force in Venezuelan waters and put a stop to all British trade with Venezuela. Added to this is the apprehension as to whether or not Germany would be willing to accept the status of a belligerent blockade, which would entail the stoppage of her trade also.

Henry Norman, M. P., in a newspaper article published this morning, in which he emphasizes the dangers of the position into which Germany is dragging Great Britain, contends that the only safe and dignified course for Great Britain is to seek satisfaction through co-operation with the United States. Mr. Norman asserts that "serious and urgent warnings, private in their origin, but virtually official in their destination, have been cabled from the United States during the last few days."

Mr. Norman's opinion reflects a very widespread feeling with regard to the Anglo-German agreement and concerning the question of how the United States would view the existence of a state of warfare between the powers and Venezuela. The newspapers this morning ask: "What would happen should Germany choose to send Marta Island as a base for the blockade?"

The Daily News in an editorial article, roundly declares that the new European concert "is not to coerce a bankrupt republic, but is a revolt against the Monroe doctrine."

The Times this morning gives great prominence to a letter from Sir Robert Giffen declaring that the foreign office gravely blundered in associating itself with Germany against Venezuela.

Sir Robert contends that a blockade will be useless against a bankrupt state, while the seizure of the customs will be tantamount to annexation and full of danger, considering the peculiar relations of Venezuela to the United States.

"Further," continues the writer, "however much we may bring Venezuela to its knees, no solvent government will remain with which to deal."

Sir Robert strikes his most alarming note when he refers to the danger of Germany enrolling Great Britain with the United States. He believes that Germany would not hesitate to occupy Venezuelan territory and he thinks the less said about British claims the better. He says he doubts if Great Britain has any good reason to claim against Venezuela and concludes with these words:

"The best course is to cry off at all hazards and at the utmost exact punishment for the injured seamen by getting hold, if possible, of the guilty Venezuelan officials."

The Times, without endorsing Sir Robert's gloomy views and while it repudiates his suspicions of Germany, says it cannot hide from itself either the actual or contingent difficulties involved in this most disagreeable undertaking.

The educational bill having passed all its stages yesterday, parliament will be prorogued today. Consequently no information concerning Venezuela will be gathered from the ministers except as parliamentary papers are occasionally issued.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from The Hague says that all rumors that Holland is acting against Venezuela are at least premature. The Dutch government intends to remain strictly neutral in the matter.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacao, Dec. 17, says the Venezuelan rebels are approaching Valencia. The population of Caracas is urging President Castro to resign. It is rumored in Willemstad, says the correspondent, that the president is in hiding.

It is reported that British marines have landed at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco.

VANDERBILT BETTER.

By Associated Press. New York, Dec. 17.—Dr. Austin Flint this evening said that he had been a change for the better in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt.



# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## VENEZUELAN FORTRESS AT PUERTO CABELLO BOMBARDED

By Associated Press.  
Puerto Cabello, Saturday, Dec. 13.—The British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta have bombarded the fortress here. They quickly silenced it.  
The Charybdis and the Vineta arrived here this morning. The captain of the English merchant steamer Topaz, which was seized by the mob last Wednesday, visited the English commodore on board the Charybdis and returned an hour later with a detachment of 50 marines, who took charge of the Topaz. The populace were greatly excited at this incident, and raised the cry "To arms," but no outbreak occurred.  
The English commodore then sent a demand to the authorities for immediate satisfaction for having pulled down the British flag from the top of the Topaz and advised the government that if satisfaction was not forthcoming in two hours the fortress and the custom house would be bombarded. The authorities on the receipt of this demand sent a message to President Castro asking for instructions.  
At 5 o'clock the Charybdis and the Vineta opened fire on the fortress and custom house. The fort replied, but was soon silenced. No damage was done to the town.  
The United States consul went on board the two cruisers and was informed by their commanders that they had come to this port in search of the Venezuelan warships.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 14.—Minister Bowen in a dispatch received by the state department this afternoon cabled that he had been informed by President Castro that British and German warships were bombarding Puerto Cabello.

In an earlier dispatch, received by the state department at 3:22 o'clock Sunday morning, Minister Bowen said that the situation at the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, was much quieter. The great excitement noted at the outset of the affair, he said, was caused by the precipitate flight of the British and German ministers, the arrest of all the subjects of those two nations and the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat without first declaring a blockade, thus causing the people to fear a bombardment would follow at once.

The entrance to the inside harbor at Puerto Cabello is through a narrow channel not more than a few hundred feet wide. To the left of this channel as one enters the harbor, situated on a low sand spit, is the fortress which was bombarded by the German and British cruisers. It is an old-fashioned structure which was rebuilt in the eighteenth century. Its sides are comparatively low and would offer but poor resistance to modern shells. It is not probable that the Venezuelan government had any modern cannon there. The custom house at Puerto Cabello is situated on the right or mainland side of the "channel." It is a long, two-story brick building and contains, besides executive offices, large warehouses. Steamers discharging at Puerto Cabello tie up immediately in front of the custom house. The town itself is flat and stretches from the water front inland to the base of the hills, a distance of two or three miles.

The outside harbor at Puerto Cabello is hardly more than a large bay, offering comparatively little protection to shipping. The inside harbor is very secure and quite commodious.

## THE ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT CASTRO.

By Associated Press.  
Caracas, Dec. 13.—A new complication has arisen. It is feared that Italy will deliver a memorandum asking for the same treatment as demanded by Great Britain and Germany. Up to the present moment it is impossible to obtain definite information on the matter but the Italian legation denies the delivery of any ultimatum.

The news of the arrival of the British commodore, Montgomery, at La Guayra has created excitement at Caracas, but up to 5 o'clock tonight the authorities here have no knowledge of his design. In government circles it is believed that a notification of the blockade of the Venezuelan coasts will be transmitted.

It is learned from a government source that on the advice of Minister Bowen a calm and cool attitude for 24 hours more has been advocated and that if the Anglo-German forces disembark at La Guayra the troops at the forts and newly erected redoubts will not fire on them, the object being to obtain time for Washington to answer as to the proposal for arbitration made to Berlin and London.

President Castro has taken up a new attitude. He has ordered that reprisals are to cease and yesterday he gave instructions that all the property of the British and German railroads and British telephone companies should be returned. The government will retain still the control of the La Guayra railroad but its administration will be left independent.

Patriotic demonstrations took place again yesterday afternoon. The Venezuelans have decided also to boycott all goods manufactured in Germany and Great Britain, and in all stores notices are posted declaring that henceforth the owners will refuse to sell goods coming from those countries.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a special train left Caracas for La Guayra, taking Alfred Blohm, a leading German merchant, and a German banker of Caracas. The German consul accompanied them part of the journey. They are going on board the Vineta on a special mission to try to obtain Germany's acceptance of arbitration. President Castro gave the passports, though the initiative in this mission was taken by Germans and not by the government.

La Guayra, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Topaz, from Cardiff, was seized by the rabble at Puerto Cabello on Wednesday and pillaged. The captain and crew were held as prisoners, but were released today and the steamer will sail at noon tomorrow for Cienfuegos.

The German cruisers Falk and Panther have arrived here and the German training ship Stosch is cruising around outside on the lookout.

The steamer Prinz William IV entered the port at 2 o'clock this afternoon and discharged. She is about to sail again. Other ships which arrived off the port this morning will proceed without communicating.

A commission composed of leading merchants of Caracas has arrived here and has been on board the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta. On the departure of the commission the Vineta sailed for an unknown destination. The fortresses here have been evacuated and all the soldiers have left the town. The militia has been called out to maintain order. All the drinking saloons and booths have been closed by order of the president.

The United States gunboat Marietta arrived today from Curacao and has anchored outside the harbor.

## PRESIDENT CASTRO REFUSES TO YIELD TO GERMANY.

By Associated Press.  
Berlin, Dec. 13.—President Castro's reply to the German ultimatum is a refusal to yield on any point.  
The foreign office has not received the text of President Castro's reply, but only a bulletin from the German charge d'affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-

which might go before the commission.

"I have, moreover, instructions from his majesty's government to state clearly that the German ultimatum must be taken as an ultimatum."

"Haggard, British Minister," "To His Excellency, Señor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"Caracas, Dec. 13.—Mr. Minister:—In the name of the government of his majesty, the German emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the government of Venezuela:—The imperial government has been duly informed of the note of the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela dated May 11, 1901, in which the Venezuelan government refused the demands of the imperial government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil wars of 1858 to 1865, and to support their refusal referred to arguments already put forward. The imperial government even after examining these arguments anew do not think they can consider them satisfactory. The government of the republic argues in the first place that owing to the interior legislation of the country it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation. This doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appraised not according to the dispositions of the interior legislation but in accordance with the principles of international law. The Venezuelan government with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic defense claim that this is inadmissible and relies on the 20th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the imperial government and the republic of Colombia of July 23, 1892. This argument is wanting in efficiency, firstly because the treaty is valid only between the German empire and Colombia, and secondly because it is not a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, but a diplomatic defense against German claims arising out of acts committed by the Colombian government or its organs. Likewise, the affirmations of the Venezuelan government are not correct that foreign claims consequent on Venezuelan civil wars have never been arranged by diplomatic course, for because, like arrangements which Venezuela concluded with France in 1858 and with Spain in 1865, a similar agreement was signed on February 8, 1896, between the German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister, at the order of their respective governments for the arrangement of the German claims consequent on the civil war of 1852.

Nor can importance be given to the other objection of the Venezuelan government that diplomatic defense of the present claims is inadmissible because they are not adequate to a settlement, as open by the decree of convention of January 1901, since the proceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guaranty for a just solution of those claims.

"As has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan government, firstly claims anterior to the 23rd of May, 1899 (which is the date of the rising headed by the present president of the republic), are excluded, while Venezuela will naturally have to answer for the acts in forming governments. Secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolutions or by commission, we must exclude, appeal to the federal high court being alone permitted. In spite of this, however, the Venezuelan government in some cases where judicial employees depended on the Venezuelan government and when occasion had arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

"Nor can the payment of any claims to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely be successful. In fact, the procedure employed by the Venezuelan government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. In particular the few German claims which would be presented to the commission for settlement have been refused, in part reduced, evidently in an arbitrary manner, and even the recognized claims have not been paid but submitted to a project of law to be submitted to congress. The Venezuelan government attempts to induce the failure of several of the republic to modify the decree in said points the imperial government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately present them to the commission. It is true that afterwards the Venezuelan government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by congress but the law which was sanctioned by congress was the result of the only protests the Venezuelan government made against the decree of January 1901. Besides it only comprises claims which cannot be duly presented to a commission.

"Towards the Venezuelan government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone and finally published the notes referred to among which were some marked 'confidential,' without the consent of the imperial government, and accompanied them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

"In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the imperial government to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela and although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the republic or to interfere in its interior institutions, it can only see in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan government an intention to deny the German claims the settlement due them in conformity with international law. It, therefore, believes itself compelled to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction.

"The injured government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan government to satisfy without delay the German credits, which, according to my note of the 31st of December last, amount to 1,718,815 bolivars. I am sure that the manner in which German claims consequent on the war have been treated by the Germans of the republic has led the imperial government to think that other claims of its subjects against the republic also stand in need of support. To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, German claims consequent on the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter house at Caracas and the amount due the Great Venezuelan railroad for interest and amortization scrip of the 5 per cent Venezuelan loan of 1896, which were delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, must be considered in the same light.

"By order of the imperial government, I have to ask the Venezuelan government to make a declaration in principle the correctness of these demands and to appoint a commission with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details. The imperial government hopes the government of the republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany and oblige the imperial government itself to enforce their satisfaction.

## Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Isolation. At the same time, the imperial government thinks it should not omit to mention that it has been informed by the British government of its claims against Venezuela. The two governments have agreed to proceed jointly to obtain satisfaction of all demands.

"Von Pilgrim-Paltazzi, German Charge d'affaires."

The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

## MRS. GRANT DEAD AT HER HOME IN WASHINGTON

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock tonight. Death was due to heart failure. Mrs. Grant having suffered for years from valvular disease of the heart which was aggravated by a severe attack of rheumatism. Her age prevented rallying from the attacks. Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death.

There also were present at the bedside when the end came Miss Rose Mary Sartoris, a granddaughter, Dr. Bishop, one of the attending physicians, and two trained nurses. Death came peacefully, the sufferer retaining consciousness practically to the end. Word has come from Jesse and U. S. Grant, Jr., two of the sons in California, that they have started on their way to Washington. The other son, General Fred Grant, is in Texas and he will have to start on his journey to Washington, telling him of his mother's death. The remains of Mrs. Grant will be deposited in the tomb at Riverside park, New York, where those of her husband now repose. Whether they will be taken there immediately or this ceremony will be postponed for a time could not be ascertained tonight.

Mrs. Grant, whose maiden name was Julia Dent, was born in St. Louis in 1826 and was the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Wrenshall Dent. She was married to General, then Captain, Grant in 1848. During the civil war Mrs. Grant was with the general much of the time and remained as near as possible to him when he was campaigning. She saw her husband twice inaugurated as president and accompanied him on his journey around the world.

As mistress of the White house she gave liberally to all the charitable institutions of the city. Four children were born to General and Mrs. Grant: three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Miss Nellie, the daughter, who became the wife of Algernon Sartoris in 1874, has lived in Washington with her mother for several years. Frederick Dent Grant, the oldest son, is in the army, and two other sons, Jesse and Ulysses Sherman, live at San Diego, Calif.

During recent years since General Grant's death Mrs. Grant has spent most of her winters in this city, living at 2111 Q street, while during the summer she usually lived at Saratoga, Manchester-by-the-Sea and other popular resorts, until the last two summers, when she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at Coburg, Canada. She also made several visits to her sons in California during the last few years. She was of domestic temperament and devoted most of her time to her home and children. She cared little for society, and always avoided public notice as far as possible. Her devotion to her husband was remarkable and during the latter unsuccessful years before the civil war, and when his fortune was swept away shortly before his death, Mrs. Grant bore herself bravely and was an inspiration to him. For several years Mrs. Grant had been so feeble that it was impossible for her to accept social engagements. She suffered from rheumatism and was compelled to walk with a cane or with the assistance of a friend. She was 76 years of age at the time of her death.

## RAILROAD WRECK WITH AN UNUSUAL CAUSE.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Dec. 14.—A special to the Times from Brookfield, Mo., says: The identity of all the persons who were killed in the wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad just east of this city last night, has not yet been determined, as there are known to be in the wreckage the dead bodies of men whose identity is not known. The bodies of the following have been recovered:

James Murphy, roadmaster.  
Arthur Hyatt, bridge man.  
Thomas Alinsworth, brakeman.  
The injured, some of whom will die, are: Thomas Phelan, conductor; Harry Steele, brakeman; W. Goode, engineer; Tex Leatherman, brakeman; R. Green, fireman; C. McDonald, brakeman. The Brookfield wrecking train was en route to the scene of a freight train wreck which occurred early in the evening when the crane of the wrecker struck the overhead portion of a steel bridge, just east of this city and under the terrible strain pushed the wrecker, the bridge gave way and the entire train crashed into the water below. The escape from death of Engineer Goode and Fireman Green who were pinned in their cab by one of the twisted beams was miraculous. The light of the moon aided them in crawling through an opening into the water from which they were rescued by unharmed survivors.

The injured men were brought to St. Luke's hospital in this city.

## PREIDENT TO GO TO CALIFORNIA IN MAY.

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt today formally accepted the invitation of the citizens' committee of San Francisco to attend the dedication of the navy monument to commemorate the battle of Manila. The monument is now nearing completion.

Following is the letter of acceptance received by former Mayor Phelan, chairman of the committee:

"White House.  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.

"My Dear Phelan:—It will give me the utmost pleasure to accept the very kind invitation extended by you on behalf of the citizens' committee to participate in the ceremonies dedicating the monument in honor of the American navy and to commemorate Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila bay. My visit to San Francisco will probably be some time in May, and I will let you know as soon as the date is decided. With regards,  
Sincerely yours,  
Theodore Roosevelt."

"Theodore Roosevelt," President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, and Thomas H. Carter, president of the government exposition commission, called upon the president today and received a definite acceptance of the invitation tendered him to attend the dedicatory exercises of the exposition to be held in St. Louis on April 30, 1903. The president assured his callers that it would afford him great pleasure to attend and participate in the ceremonies of dedication of the fair.

Governor Francis and Ex-Senator Carter also had a long conference with Secretary Hay respecting foreign representation at the dedication ceremonies. Fair authorities desire to make this ceremony of international importance and wish to secure the attendance of as many notables from foreign countries as possible. Ex-President Cleveland is expected to attend the opening ceremonies.

## ROOSEVELT'S "CARD" IN THE BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt was today presented formally with a card of honorary membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Honorary membership in the organization was conferred upon him when he attended the convention of the firemen at Chattanooga about the middle of September last. Today John G. Hanahan, grand master; Charles Wilson, first vice grand master; and F. W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer, called at the White house and presented the card to the president. The card is a beautiful miniature of the president's name and the locomotive which is the insignia of the order are handsomely embossed. The album is lined with heavy watered silk and within is the president's certificate of membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen finely engraved in a beautiful manner. The president's name and the locomotive which is the insignia of the order are handsomely embossed. The album is lined with heavy watered silk and within is the president's certificate of membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen finely engraved in a beautiful manner.

## COMPETITIVE BIDDING ON FRANCHISES IN MANILA.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department today announced that it now is in a position to furnish intending bidders the full text of the franchise to construct an electric street railway on the island of Manila and its suburbs. The franchise will be awarded after the completion of the bids to be filed in Manila before March 5, 1903, when they will be opened. The route of the proposed system as fixed by the Philippine commission is 35 miles long. The points of competition for bidding are the duration of the franchise, not to exceed 50 years, the rate of fare on the street railway not to exceed 7 1/2 cents for first-class passengers and 5 cents for second-class passengers and the compensation to be paid the city of Manila for the franchise not less than one-half per cent of the gross earnings.

## DEATH OF JOHN VAN HORNE.

By Associated Press.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—John Van Horne, former vice president of the Western Union Telegraph company, died at his home in Pewee Valley, a suburb of Louisville, this afternoon. Mr. Van Horne was 75 years old. He acquired a knowledge of telegraphy ten years after its invention by Prof. Morse.

During the civil war Mr. Van Horne became president of the Southwest Telegraph company, which operated within the confederate lines and it was while serving that capacity that by the loss of personal honor, he was enabled to save the interests of Prof. Morse, which later yielded him an issue of \$450,000 worth of Western Union stock. When the United States Western Union Telegraph company consolidated in 1865 Mr. Van Horne was chosen general superintendent of the southern division. In 1878 he was elected vice president of the company, in which capacity he served until about four years ago when he retired.

## "COFFEE JOHN" DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13.—John J. "Coffee John" was a captain of police under Mayor Ames and on confidential relations with him, died suddenly today of pneumonia. He was under sentence of 60 days in the workhouse for selling police badges, but had appealed to the supreme court.

# MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN OHIO STEEL WORKS

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Canal Dover, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The corrugating mills, the paint shop, the store room and the building containing the four mills on the west side of the American Sheet Steel company's mills were burned to the ground here tonight and the company is confronted with a loss of over \$1,000,000, nearly \$750,000 in finished products and the remainder in buildings and machinery. A strong wind was blowing over the burning pile toward the offices and the machine shop. Fear that these too might be doomed caused a call for help to be sent to New Philadelphia. The fire engines from that city rendered good service. The offices, machine shops, galvanizing department and the mills on the east side are all that remain of this great plant. The loss is partly covered by insurance. A dozen railway cars standing on tracks were consumed.

## CUBAN TREATY WAS SIGNED IN HAVANA.

By Associated Press.

Havana, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed at 11 o'clock last night by General Bliss and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes. It lacks only the signatures of Secretary Hay and Senator Quesada and the approval of the United States and Cuban senates to make it operative.  
Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States, a portion of the products has been drawn out in which is set forth the reduction on each item made by Cuba and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material change in this list.

## ATTEMPT TO LAY THE CABLE UNSUCCESSFUL.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable. As a result the big steamer Silvertown with the cable in her hold is not forcing her way through the waves of the sea tonight. She is still floating in the waters of the bay and aboard of her there is keen disappointment that adverse conditions made a failure of today's attempt to lay the first span of the cable toward the American possessions.

A strong unfavorable tide was the chief cause of the non-success of the first step of the great undertaking and minor casualties marked the efforts of the workmen at the shore end, one of the victims being no less a personage than Clarence Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company, who was not seriously hurt.

Today was perfect in the matter of weather conditions and the occasion having been made the cause for a semi-holiday, fully 25,000 people gathered at the beach, on which the cable was being laid, to witness the beginning of the cable laying.

The Silvertown got under way from her anchorage in the bay soon after daylight this morning and she was at the beach at 10 o'clock. The surf was breaking heavily off shore but the sea was rapidly moderating. It was then decided to delay hauling the cable ashore until the water became somewhat smoother.

Clarence Mackay and his fellow officers of the Commercial Cable company had two large tents erected on the sands of the beach close to where the shore connection was to be made and there they entertained their friends as they waited for the cable. The water was calm and the men of the crew climbed into the cable car. A large wave rolled well up on the shelving sand and the boat was shot from its carriage into the water. There was a cheer from the crowd as the men met the breakers and that same cheer was heard from the shore as the cable was hauled in. The cable was hauled in and the men of the crew climbed into the cable car. A large wave rolled well up on the shelving sand and the boat was shot from its carriage into the water. There was a cheer from the crowd as the men met the breakers and that same cheer was heard from the shore as the cable was hauled in.

Several children were knocked over in the mad scramble to get out of the way of the maddened crew. A little girl of about seven years, who said her name was Hutchings, was knocked over by the wheel of the rig and her right leg was considerably bruised. She was carried to the tent where the refreshments were being served and there a physician who was in the crowd attended to her injuries. The horses as they dashed into the crowd of children were caught by Joseph Wright, and though he was rolled over several times and barely escaped being trampled on by the animals he clung to the rig and succeeded in bringing them to a stop just as they were at the entrance to the tent in which the special guests were assembled.

## KANSAS SHORT OF COAL.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 12.—There is a great scarcity of coal in some portions of Kansas. Considerable suffering has resulted already and much more will result unless some relief is believed in. In Kiowa county there is practically no fuel to be had, although the people have plenty of money to pay for it. The conditions prevail in Pratt county, although on a smaller scale. The coal order for next Tuesday, with the understanding that the legislature takes of the bill would be considered and that the appropriation would be reported from the appropriations committee.

## COLORADO POSTOFFICES ADVANCED IN CLASS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The postoffice department has advanced 153 fourth class postmasters to the third class and will take effect January 1 next. They include the following:  
Colorado—Berthoud, Pagosa Springs and Rifle.  
New Mexico—Springer.

## Notice.

All parties subscribing for the Gazette with the understanding that the bank account will be started by the Colorado Springs Trust company, with please call at bank, corner Kiowa and Tejon streets, at once, and have book issued.







# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## ALL THE NEWS

### LOCAL

Friday, Dec. 12.

County board of visitors has just completed an inspection of the Colorado City Jail and as a result that building has been condemned.

Annual ball of Colorado City Woodmen of the World will be given tonight in Waycott hall.

Charity ball will be given New Year eve for the benefit of the Day Nursery.

Arrangements for the Real Estate exchange will be given at the same hotel this evening, are complete and a most pleasant occasion is assured.

A resolution was under consideration by the faculty of Colorado college makes a course in English composition compulsory for college students who show deficiency in the use of English.

Contract was let yesterday for furnishing about 700 volumes for the High school library.

Garfield Cabaud narrowly escaped drowning last night while skating at Jenkins' pond.

Finance committee of the city council is about to begin checking the books of the city treasurer's office.

Report of the local agent of the Western Passenger Association shows that nearly 20,000 tourist tickets were received here during the five months ending with October.

Saturday, December 13.

Burton Holmes lectures on Denmark tonight.

Harriet of real estate men held at the Alamo last night was of great interest and importance; complete account will be found on page 1.

There is considerable discussion of the public examination of the books of the city treasurer who declares that he will insist upon complete investigation.

A large number of representative mining men of the city met last night to consider the matter of excessive taxation in Teller county, the most strongly brought out was the absolute necessity of unity and immediate action.

Creede and Cripple Creek Gold Mining company and Amazon Mining company have brought suit against the Golden Cripple Creek Railway company for damages in the sum of \$25,000 each.

Sunday, Dec. 14.

Current expense committee of the Young Men's Christian association has issued an appeal for funds.

The town of Tisbury, Mass., has taken up Mr. L. R. Ehrlich's idea of a century chest.

General Booth of the Salvation Army will deliver an address at the Temple theater tomorrow night.

The late Mrs. McCready is to be buried by the church members of the family to the youngest girl, who is wrongfully reported to have been left in destitute circumstances.

Interesting and valuable reports on the condition of school buildings were made before the Home and Education department of the Woman's club yesterday.

Jury in the case of Edward Gleason vs. the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company awarded the plaintiff \$1 damages; he was given ten days in which to file motion for new trial.

Investigation of the books of the city treasurer has already begun at his own request.

Postmaster Dana and Assistant Postmaster Edmondson are planning to give an elaborate spread to the members of the postoffice force on Christmas day.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Burton Holmes lectures tonight at Perkins hall on "Sweden."

Opening of the Institute street car line depends now only on the weather.

Delinquent tax sale begins this morning.

Buckwater's moving pictures will be shown at Temple theater tomorrow night.

Local capital is interested in the newly incorporated South Springs Ranch and cattle company which will operate in New Mexico.

General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will arrive in the city this morning and lecture at Temple theater to night.

Rev. Dr. Doyle has definitely resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of this city to accept the pastorate of the House of Hope church at St. Paul.

M. Kinney arrived in the city Saturday evening and tonight presents the Copper Mountain situation from his standpoint.

City Auditor Harris makes a statement relative to the investigation of the city treasurer's books; see page 5.

Tuesday, December 16.

Board of managers of the Day Nursery met yesterday to discuss arrangements for the ball to be given New Year eve.

Dr. Florian Cujori lectures in Perkins hall tonight on "Modern Mysticism;" there is no charge for admission.

Stores will be open evenings from Thursday this week until Christmas.

Meeting of the Colorado College Scientific society to be held Friday afternoon will be of unusual interest.

Arguments of the Stratton-Cordorazi case are being heard in the district court.

County court granted petition allowing the Stratton holdings in the Dillon company to go in with those of the majority stockholders who have granted an option of the property.

Richard Cullen was killed by a cave-in at the Carleton coal mine north of the city yesterday.

Revival services under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association will begin this afternoon.

Grant Pauley has resigned his position with the Midland route and is now a great success.

Secretary McClurg of the chamber of commerce is meeting with great success in the east with his lecture "Peak, Pass and Plain."

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Cars will be run on the new Institute street line today, going as far north as Uintah street.

Children of Miss Henry's school will hold a bazaar sale this afternoon for the benefit of the free kindergarten at the Day nursery.

Judge Cunningham quashed the writ of certiorari in the Stratton will case and the case now goes back to the county court.

Matter of a public produce market for this city is being situated.

G. Sharp says he is not informed of any offers for the Stratton property at Beaverfeet and Welton, Denver.

John McGinnis, a patient at St. Francis hospital, presents a strange case to medical men. He sustained a broken back about 20 days ago.

The police department has charge of a team and wagon picked up on Cucharas street some days ago, but have not been able to find the owner.

Prof. Cajon lectured last night in Perkins hall on "Modern Mysticism."

A series of revival meetings began last night at the First Christian church under auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

The committee auditing the accounts of the city treasurer has not completed the

work, but will be able to report in a few days.

Teddy Hunt was elected manager for 1902 of the college football team.

Republicans are planning to make the inauguration of Governor Peabody the greatest justification of its kind ever held in the state; the celebration is to last three days.

A number of gambling devices in Cripple Creek were seized yesterday and locked up in the city jail.

A Denver man has been elected captain of the Stanford football team.

Owing to a division in the state board of canvassers in respect to contested elections, State Treasurer Clipley has the honor to do whether the next United States senator from Colorado shall be a Republican or a Democrat.

General Booth of the Salvation Army is expected in Denver Saturday morning.

William T. Smith, a saw mill man, was killed in a snowslide near Dillon.

Postoffice at Berthoud, Pagosa Springs and Rifle have been advanced to the presidential class.

Sedan-Sunshine apex suit has been set in the district court at Cripple Creek for December 15.

Directors of the school district which comprises the southern part of Pueblo have purchased a block of ground and are preparing for the erection of a \$200,000 high school building.

Attorneys for Mayor Wright and the 11 aldermen of Denver who are under sentence for contempt, have asked the supreme court for a writ of supersedeas, staying the execution of the district court's sentence.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, superintendent of public instruction, recommends that the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase be celebrated in connection with flag day December 10.

Private reports continue to reach Denver throwing interesting light on the Republican meeting which was held at Denver December 3.

Attorney General Post denies that he has been approached by either party with offer of bribe.

Representative-elect Jones of Summit county is reported to be seriously ill.

Representatives of eastern Danikards are inquiring about lands in Logan, Morgan and Washington counties.

Over \$500 worth of gambling paraphernalia was burned by the sheriff's forces in Cripple Creek last night.

In a case on trial in Pueblo the constitutionality of the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors is called into question.

Temple Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, intends to build a new lodge building.

Company has been incorporated to manufacture the El Paso roller quartz mill at Pueblo.

Pueblo people are becoming aroused over high prices on meats which they attribute to a combination among local retailers.

Sunday, Dec. 14.

It is charged that the persons in charge of compiling the official vote for Arapago county on the Bucklin bill did not properly transcribe the figures. The error has been effected upon the result.

The Denver porch climber has scored against his third victim.

H. J. Hersey will be the assistant attorney general of the incoming state administration.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The "My Partner" company disbanded in Denver last night and the leading man was arrested on a warrant procured by George H. Jordan, the manager, who charges him with threats to do bodily injury.

Charges made in Denver in connection with the Golden Cycle case have caused a great sensation in Cripple Creek.

Sheriff Robinson of Teller county was injured by a fall on an icy sidewalk yesterday.

Cripple Creek District Press club was removed in a body to the state penitentiary yesterday, but after passing a resolution commending the warden, was allowed to depart.

Show in the Cripple Creek district is from six to eight miles deep.

New lodges of Eagles was instituted in Golden last night with a membership of 80.

Representative-elect Samuel W. Jones of Summit county, who has been ill at Centerton, Mo., is improving.

Almost the entire township of Steamboat Springs has been acquired by a Denver syndicate; the price is said to have been \$250,000.

Rev. Bruce Brown, pastor of the Central Christian church of Denver, has accepted a call to the North Side Christian church of Chicago.

Snow storm extended over the entire state; in the San Luis valley the snow was from four to five feet deep.

Fire at Leadville early yesterday morning caused loss of about \$100,000.

Tuesday, December 16.

Contests will be held with the secretary of state against all the eleven Republican electors in the Colorado state senate at the last election. Frauds are alleged.

Telluride grand jury returned 37 indictments, the majority of them being against persons alleged to have participated in riots; the jury was unable to discover the murderer of Arthur Collins.

State news today on page 8.

Missouri Pacific will erect a two-story addition to its present depot on Union avenue in Pueblo.

Pueblo employees of the C. F. & I. will tender a banquet to J. C. Osgood the latter part of the week.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

D. S. Beattie was sentenced at Denver to five to ten years in the state penitentiary for forgery.

The military governor of Samoa has written for a supply of Rocky Ford cantaloupes and watermelon seeds for planting in the islands.

Canon City council has begun a crusade against the Sunday saloons.

E. D. Johnson of Breckenridge had both feet frozen and they may have to be amputated.

Two arrests have been made at Telluride of persons indicted by the special grand jury called to investigate the murder of Superintendent Collins.

The Colorado managers for the World's fair at St. Louis are planning a unique exhibit of the state's products in the form of three pyramids.

Dynamite was used to destroy cabins and other property belonging to the Indian Bill and Stanley gangs near Lamar.

Senator Harsh has issued a letter in defense of the submission of the amendments to the constitution at the late election.

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# WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs

1990





# MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

WE must not doubt or fear or dread that love for life is only given. And that the calm and sainted dead will meet estranged and cold in heaven—

Oh Love were poor and vain indeed, based on so harsh and stern a creed. Earth's lower things: her pride, her fame, her science learning, wealth and power—

Slow growths that through long ages came—no fruits of some convulsive hour. Whose every memory must decay—Heaven is too pure for such as they. They are complete; their work is done. So let them sleep in endless rest. Love's life is only begun; nor is it can be fully blest; It has no room to spread its wings amid this crowd of meaner things.

—Adelaide Proctor.

ALTHOUGH there are many who wonder at Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's lack of religious theory, her long and unusually useful life is universally admitted to have been a sublime one, one of life-long prayer for the elevation of woman. She held to the idea with a constancy that was of the grandest, with a zeal and patience that was god-like.

All along from her earliest years to the ripe age of four score and seven—she kept up her self-imposed crusade against the long-existing slavery of her sisters. She was called a "freak," a victim of a "fad" and met with ridicule even from those whose cause she championed.

But, the more the ridicule was heaped upon her the harder she tried till finally the results were such that finally those about her began to feel as though there really was such a thing as the "woman question." After years of opposition, even Mrs. Stanton's enemies saw the incalculable value of her work in woman's behalf.

Tireless, with her own, in her study or upon the lecture platform, before the legislatures and national congresses, at every sort of a public gathering she had a message, she kept her own idea before the public. Those of us who have attended the convention of the national American suffrage association will never forget the deference paid to her every utterance and the respect paid to her communications when Mrs. Stanton was unable to be present.

Whether those for whom she worked kept faith or not, still this great woman kept her faith and brave-heartedly, resolutely worked "on and on." She lived to see her labors crowned. On her eightieth birthday anniversary, one of the most prominent women in the country attended the reception tendered her by the National Council of Women of the United States given in her honor at the Metropolitan Opera house. Thousands of telegrams came from those unable to attend, congratulating Mrs. Stanton upon the return of the day and gratefully acknowledged the good she had done for women.

Alluding to Mrs. Stanton's life and worth a writer in the Woman's Journal, says:

"An assertion a few months ago in Vogue, fashion journal, that too much credit was given to our suffragists, pioneers for the good things that had come to women in these latter days. The writer claimed much for the natural trend of civilization, which had given women place in the industries and arts, and even in professions. This contributed to her independence and confidence in herself. The pioneers were too limited in numbers to accomplish such large results. From my point of view it is to those same pioneers that we are indebted for the progress that is the largest factor in obtaining them, and this is due to the advance in educational privileges obtained through the unceasing efforts of the pioneers and their converts. Mrs. Stanton saw, early in her life, the advantages of women of a liberal education in filling positions of trust and profit, then monopolized by the other sex. She did immeasurable work in that field. We do not claim that our pioneers of 50 years since were the first to promote the advantages of education and political equality—the name of such women is legion, scattered over all ages and climes, as Mrs. Stanton herself states. It certainly was a very fitting time, when our 'Constitution' was being formed and the Revolutionary mothers urged the recognition of equal rights, that such a woman as Mrs. Stanton should appear. Abigail Adams pleaded with her husband, then president. Still the women were left out in the cold. 'It seems as if no advantage is made in discovery or reform until some strong personality leads in organized effort. Many had seen the need of the ballot for women, but it was reserved for Mrs. Stanton to raise a banner in its behalf before the civilized world.'

The small boy's definition of Christmas, 'A time when people give things that can't afford to people who don't want them,' has more than a measure of truth and some people would do well to keep the saying in mind.

It is a pity, as Margaret Deland observed in a recent article, that the date of Christ's birth should be made an occasion for the interchange of trash, and it is to be regretted that this "trash" should so often cost money that the givers can ill afford the giving of gifts at Christmas is certainly a beautiful custom and one would scarcely wish to see it go out of fashion, but it might be well if people would give fewer presents and think a little more about them. For it is just the thought for one's self which a gift indicates that constitutes the chief pleasure of receiving it—not its costliness or its usefulness, or any thing else about it, though it ought to be valuable, materially or spiritually, and may, and indeed ought, in many cases to be costly as one's purse can buy, for we do not want to give to our friends that which costs us nothing. There is a delicate flattery in the appropriate gift, showing that the giver has taken pains to observe one's tastes, that must be forever pleasant to the human soul, and such presents cannot be picked up by the dozen in an afternoon's bargain hunting, nor yet can they be manufactured by the dozen.

A better 'gift' you may have, but not with a better heart—should under every gift so apparently that the receiver may value the remembrance for what it represents, intrinsically.

The Rev. Joseph Lester of Indian territory is indeed a lucky man, it would seem. Fortune is within his grasp if he newly discovers a way of getting rich, quickly and easily, proves what he thinks it will.

The reverend gentleman's "better-half" died about three years ago. Hard-

ly had the funeral wreath been removed from the door of the family residence when this desirable widow began to receive love letters galore. The ladies expressed themselves as not only willing, but most anxious to assuage his sorrow by their companionship and help him to forget his grief, and assured him they pleased to care for his motherless little ones. In all he has more than a thousand of letters of the most ardent description assuring him that the writers are ready to assume the arduous incumbent upon a minister's wife.

These communications are very interesting and as the Rev. Mr. Lester is quite unselfish, withal, and he is not averse to gain, he has decided to publish some 250 of them in book form. Mindful of the proprieties, however, he will omit the signatures of the writers when the letters appear in the book.

Having gone thus far it will be a pity to withhold them for, if complete as received it would be safe to predict for them a circulation surpassing that of "David Harum" or "Ben Hur" or some other favorite of the day.

But, even without the signatures "The Rev. Mr. Lester's Love Letters" will not lack for buyers for every one of his correspondents will want a copy to see if her letters are in it, and the majority of the women in Indian territory and adjacent states will want the book for the sake of detecting, if it is a possible thing by some particular style, evidence against any widow or spinster of her acquaintance.

By all means the Rev. Mr. Lester should have a portrait of himself published as a frontispiece to his book for the public will be interested to see the kind of a looking man this preacher is, this wonderful person, who receives a thousand love letters in three years and yet is of such a monetary turn as to give them broadcast to the world at so much per copy.

Charles Bandelair says: "This life is a hospital where every patient is possessed with the desire to change his bed. This one would prefer to suffer before the stove, and that other thinks he would recover by the window."

It is a trite saying, that we miss half of the good of life by discontent with our surroundings. Here we pay no attention to the truth of the statement, and we go on year after year making the same mistakes and complaining and longing for what is not.

One of the most wearisome companions in the world is the man or woman who is constantly making a demand upon our sympathies. Many of our homes contain a person that, like the heroine of Mrs. Whitney's "Hitherto," is "always holding up his soul with a thorn in it." His life is life has not been cast in pleasant places, and he makes all around him miserable by continually referring to it. Such a patient, wherever he may be, is afflicted with the malady, discontent.

Why should not each of us have some cares, some trials, some burdens to bear? Why should we be particularly blessed above others? Why should we have our pathway strewn with roses? Have we special virtues that our neighbors should be discontented, grumbling, morbid unhappiness, is a wicked habit, and if once allowed to take root, it grows with rapidity. Simple human kindness, cheerfulness, the desire to make life for those around us as happy as possible, is as possible, as sunshine to the heart and soul expand, as sunshine is to make the flower open into its full beauty. It is, in a sense, the very breath of life to us; for without it, courage flags and spirits droop, until life becomes a cold, mechanical affair, simply to be endured.

In this great world of ours, we have discontented people who cast a gloom over life, and we have some lovely people who come to us as the embodiment of happiness. We are all of us, however, near us, they rest us and inspire us, for they are full of inspiration of the highest order. It is not that they have more intelligence or more physical beauty or greater riches, but their atmosphere is themselves wholesome. We meet these happiness makers every day; often we have them in our homes, but they pass away and out of our lives before we are able to appreciate their worth. In coming into contact with these people, however, we catch a glimpse of their soul life, and their influence will abide with us.

Let our home life be a leadership in harmony, love and right. From our homes let there go out into the world a civilization whose foundation is laid in the ethical, whose watchwords for the world are peace and love.

"We try to be peace-makers, but we never see any result." Is a weary cry going up from thousands. To be a representative of love and harmony is a slow process, and one must wait and learn the value of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little." The mother becomes discouraged when she cannot see in her boy the results of her loving training.

Day after day, patiently does she put the house in order after her boy has gone, hoping that he will at last recognize the work that she has done for him without complaining. But that real, live, wide-awake boy will come in whistling and singing, and if he thinks about it at all, he will think the house just stays in order. She becomes weary and feels that she must give up; she forgets that in due season she shall reap, if she faint not.

Paint not, be a harmony maker, and when the boy becomes a man—men are only boys a little larger grown—he will say: "I am what I am, because my mother had patience, had faith and hope and love." (Jessie Whitsett in Union Signal.)

Everybody's Helper.

In many a country town and village—perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say in many a country community—there is to be found some large-hearted woman who is best characterized as "everybody's helper." The passion of her life seems to be doing good to others and doing it not only as it comes in her way, but going out of her way to seek the opportunity. She is the ministering angel of the community, and everybody recognizes her as such, though she may be far from realizing the angelic type outwardly. Usually plain in appearance, homely and straightforward in speech, and unpolished in manners, she nevertheless needs neither wings, drapery, nor youthful grace and beauty to prove herself a very true one of God's ministering spirits. Once let trouble of any kind look into her eyes, and it is ready to testify before all mankind that

Angels do walk the earth, Both when we sleep and when we wake.

The home of "everybody's helper" is known in a community as a kind of clearing-house of comfort—a bank to which everybody goes to get the accretions of life straightened out, and credit renewed for supplies of sunshine, hope and courage. And yet this good woman, who loves everybody,

and whom everybody loves, is no neglecter of her own family—if she has one—or of her own household tasks. She is the best of wives and mothers as well as of neighbors. Her own are tenderly and scrupulously cared for, first of all and with what time and strength are left she ministers freely to the needs of the community. It is wonderful what capacity she has for doing good. One cannot help thinking how admirable she illustrates the moral and higher application of those words of scripture, "To him that hath shall be given"—the beautiful law of the incentive of the power of blessing. The more good she does, it would seem, the more energy and ability and equipment for doing good are given to her, so that to use a figure which seems, perhaps, incongruous, and yet is literally true, she becomes a perfect avalanche of benevolence, gathering volume and power as the path of helpfulness lengthens and broadens. It is practically a fact, that the more one does for others the more one can do. You will never always find that the home of everybody's helper is a model home, filled with the same wealth of love and care that is so lavishly spent wherever human need is found. There can be no accounting for this. Her zeal is too genuine and thorough to neglect the things that are near at hand.

Most often this ministering angel in a community, this good woman who is everybody's helper, numbers herself among the benevolent order of spinsters without whom the world would be quite unable to wage. Her heart, hungering for human love and for the joy of ministering, finds its full affectional outlet in the neighborhood benevolence, and what a beautiful thing it is, to see the joy that comes to the hungering woman heart out of this loving, devoted ministry to others—a joy greater, far greater, than any happiness she may offer.—(James Buchanan in Union Signal.)

Some nameless influence goes out from your least conscious hours that alters and shapes in its little measure every man, woman or child that you ever knew.—(Bishop Huntington.)

"Why do you call him Cain?" inquired Adam.

"Because the little darling can't be beat," replied Eve, with feminine logic.

Thus was the sugar controversy started in Paradise; the young man's subsequent career leaving it an open question.—(New York Times.)

Half the charm of people is lost under the pressure of work and the irritation of haste. We rarely know our best friends on their best side; our vision of their noblest selves is constantly obscured by the mists of pre-occupation and weariness.—(Hamilton W. Mabie.)

Alice, who was five years old, was often asked to run errands for her mother. She went very willingly if she could pronounce the name of the article wanted but she dreaded the laughter which greeted her attempts to pronounce certain words. "Vinegar" was one of the hardest for her. She never would go for it if she could help it, but one morning her mother found it necessary to send her.

On entering the store she handed the jug to the clerk and said:

"Smell the jug and give me a quart."

—(Little Chronicle.)

A stout and exceedingly robust-looking colored woman went to the office of a physician to ask him if he could give her something that would "kind of build her up."

"What seems to be the matter?" asked the physician, failing to see any indications of weakness.

"Well, doctor," the lady began, "I don't 'pears like I'm gittin' deliketer all de time."

"You look very strong."

"Dat's it, doctah, I don't look deliketer, but I am. I can't bear to git up in de mornin', on I do deater to do anythin' after I am up; en I'm so nervous I put me all out ter be asked to wuk."

"Is your appetite good?"

"Vay good doctah, vay good. Nothin' I eat seems to hurt me. En I kin eat all I want of it, but when it comes o' doli anythin', I'm dat deliketer I jes can't do hit. Hit's terrible ter be so deliketer."

The doctor had prescribed for similar cases of delicate constitution before, and as usual suggested a trip to Europe.

Enid and Edith were at loss for a game. "Let's play at being at home," said Enid. "Well, have a day." "But what does that mean?" begged Edith. "What is a day?" "Oh, don't be stupid," said Enid. "All fashionable people have 'days.' God's day is Sunday, and mother's is Tuesday."—(Exchange.)

The Men.

(The writer of these verses was a visitor this winter at the annual banquet of the chief club for men in this district. After a dinner of many courses the ladies sat for hours to the discussion of the topic, "Is Society an Organism or an Organization?" The experience inspired her to drop into these rhymes.)

They say that women's clubs are deep. Beyond all comprehension. That women take a mental leap, With brains at a loose tension. Right straight at knowledge's very heart And scatter it to flinders. Then come along without a smart Surrounded by truth's elders—

But then— Did you ever hear the men? They say that women don't shirk Beneath the weight of learning. When their clubs meet, they only think They'll try to be discerning. But flounder wildly in the mass Of facts on all known matters. And though from chaos they may pass They cannot find the matter—

But then— What of the men? They say that women lose their head When meeting opposition. With voices high and faces red They seem bent on perdition. They glare about with angry scowls When silenced for the minute. Then argue wild in shrill tones When told that they're not "in it"—

So do the men. L'Envoi— To find the darkest hidden depths Of copy-study learning. Opacious thoughts with sudden leaps Towards questions new and burning. Or views on themes so very wise And cautiously related. That cannot save his eyes From the club's bias stated—

Go hear the men. —Amie L. Miller in the Club Woman, Boston, Mass.



## CONCERNING FASHIONS

MIDWINTER styles show a wide choice in hats and neckwear. In both the models have lost the eccentric touches which distinguished them at the beginning of the season, and so much are the looks of the wearers considered that the woman must be plain, indeed, who cannot be suited, writes a New York fashion authority.

The broad, flat hats, which, in some cases, are trimmed in a way to hide totally the low crowns, are still prime favorites, but jaunty, side-tipped effects are pressing them close for popular favor, while the creeping in of other brim styles with the old high back-lift seems to indicate that this exaggerated flatness is on the wane.

Already a concession to becomingness is made with these plate-like shapes, which needed to be pushed so far over the face that they sometimes revealed awkward lines at the side-head. They are now lifted at the back by a crown band so as to slant them sharply from this point down to the front. Trimmings of many sorts overlie the piece and rest against the hair.

Under-brim trimmings placed at the left side of the head, are the beautiful

writes an eastern fashion authority. Sleeves are particularly trimmed in this way and cuffs are catclashed or cross stitched, and shoulder capes are trimmed in the same way.

The pointed lace cuff with a sharp point, which comes to the knuckles, will be very much in evidence. It is sometimes two fingers wide and the point reaches quite to the finger tips. The cuff is light around the wrist, with its long point coming down to the fingers.

If you have a pair of lace cuffs you can give them a touch of great elegance by embroidering the lace in Russian fashion. Take the most brilliant silks you can find with green predominating, and work regardless of the pattern of the lace embroidery and design. Be sure that you have a tree or two in the pattern and a wolf, for the wolf embroidery is to be very smart this year.

The rainy day hat is useful to wear on the many occasions when it is not convenient to carry an umbrella raised. The tailors have provided neat little walking hats for rainy day use. They



NEW "COFFEE JACKET" WAIST.

Plain shirt waist of white and black striped liberty shawl, worn under a jacket of black taffeta laid in plaits, which are secured with embroidered stars in white silk. The deep cuffs of the waist are trimmed with bands of the taffeta, the stock also combining both silks. Hat of black velvet, with white bird plume.

lying touches of the other hats. Short ostrich feathers and velvet grapes are favorites for this purpose. On a big, flat turban of bright blue velvet, and sable a bunchy black tip had been employed for the country, and another, posed above the crown on the right, balanced. Purple grapes, used in this way are very beautiful on velvet turbans, which may include lace as well as fur in their makeup.

Indeed, never was lace more used upon headgear, and in the delicate blonde and bizantine webs, which are superceding the heavier weaves for hat trimmings, one finds the most charming decorations. Especially is this the case when the fragile laces are cascaded at the back, which effect, if not the newest in the world, is still sufficiently in demand to be considered by the smartest milliners.

Wire hats, covered entirely with these cobweb laces and trimmed with narrow

are flat turbans or small plateau shapes, covered with Heptonette, a tightly twisted, worsted waterproof cloth. Heptonette is light of weight, a desirable quality in millinery. Either a plume or trio of jackdaw's feathers, or a stiffly wired bow or rosette of the same cloth, may be used as trimming. A few foils about the crown is all that such a hat requires for garniture.

"My man," he said, in his sternest tones, "you stand here, convicted, sault an' batherly on yer lovin' wolve. In th' eyes of th' court there can be no more heinous crime. Th' punishment shall be van th't shall act as a constant reminder to both of yez of th' 'prittion an' cure an' consideration that a husband shud shew t'ward his wolve. It is th' decision of th' court that in th' future ye shall prvide yer wolve wid nawnthin' but tin fruit cans. This will no' only check extravagance,



VELVET HAT WITH FEATHER POMPONS.

Plainly covered black velvet hat, with three large hackle feather pompons along the left side, and large bow of pale blue velvet clasping the brim. A drapery of black and blue velvet encircles the hat on the right, with flat bow on back.

row edges of sable and crush roses, are shown by one fashionable house for evening wear. These and hats of stouter laces, fur-trimmed, are considered much more elegant than those with only lace garnishings.

For morning wear a flat hat of plain or fancy cloth, with wing or quill trimmings, is considered a stylish top. A piece for tailor goods. Such a head covering when it is properly made, however, is by no means cheap. Any price in the teens may be charged for it even if only cloth, a wisp of velvet and two quills are used.

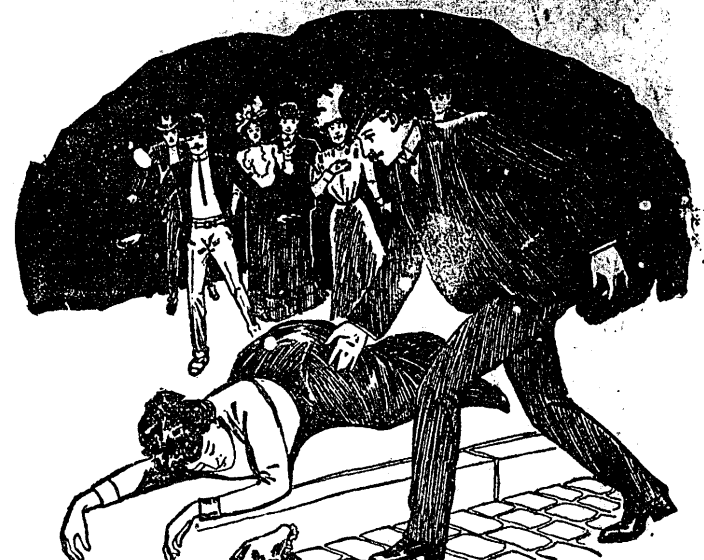
A firm famous for tailor-made headgear has almost the exclusive sale of these simple hats. The carefulness of their make and the good taste of the different styles account for their costliness.

Catstitching is employed more and more, and in the decoration of the fall gowns it is very conspicuous.

Zibeline dresses, rough and looking very much like camel's hair, are trimmed with stitched bands, and are a trimming of catstitching. Often the bands are catclashed to the gowns.

Love as many persons and as many creatures as you possibly can. Love is the only power by which you can make yourself rich in a moral world. Love especially all innocent, good, and beautiful things.—J. S. Blackie.

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less. So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.—J. R. Lowell.



## Fainted On Broadway

### Woman in an Unconscious Condition Found on Sidewalk.

Upon Examination at the Hospital, Her Body was Discovered to be Covered with Scars, Caused by the Hypodermic Injection of Morphine—Facts Published as Warning to Other Women.

The above headlines recite the actual experience of a poor wreck of a woman who had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large mercantile house in New York. Her health began to fail, and instead of taking rest and proper medical treatment she resorted to stimulants and morphine.

The hospital physician discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages. If when she had first felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had heeded the warning that serious trouble was in store, and commenced a regular treatment with the Pinkham Remedies, as did Mrs. Rober of Chicago, whose letter follows, the polypus in the womb would have been dissolved and passed away, and to-day she would have been a well woman.

Why will women let themselves drift along into terrible suffering and sickness in this way, when there is monumental proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving thousands of women from this very trouble? There is no excuse for any woman who suffers to go without help. Mrs. Pinkham is very glad indeed to give her personal advice to any one who will write for it, and the following letter simply proves that the Vegetable Compound will positively cure female ills:

"Since the birth of my baby I suffered from womb trouble, backache,

irregular menstruation, also intense nervousness.

"After trying different remedies with no relief I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. To my surprise and delight I found after taking my first bottle very great improvement. I continued its use and it has made me a well woman.

"I am so grateful to you for my recovery that I wish to thank you, and if this testimonial will be of any use to other suffering women, you have my full permission to publish it."—Mrs. MARY ROBER, 5492 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

#### Free Medical Advice to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



"O PEN the door of the heart; let in sympathy sweet for the stranger and kin. It will make the halls of the heart so fair That angels may enter unawares; Open the door!"

We ought not to acquiesce in the shadows which are only around us because we do not hear, or hearing do not heed, God's call into the sunshine.—(Havergal.)

The story of "Pass it on" is told as follows by the Rev. Mark Guy Pease himself:

"Once when I was a school-boy going home from the far-away little town in which I dwell, I arrived at Bristol and got on board the steamer with just enough money to pay my fare, and, being settled, I thought in my innocence that I had paid for everything in the way of meals. I had what I wanted as long as we were in smooth water; then came the rough Atlantic and the need of more money. I had been lying in my berth for hours wretchedly ill and past caring for anything, when there came the steward and stood beside me. 'Your bill, sir,' said he, holding out a piece of paper.

"I have no money," said I, in my wretchedness.

"Then I shall keep your luggage. What is your name and address?"

"I told him.

"Instantly he took off the cap he wore, with the gilt band about it, and held out his hand. 'I should like to shake hands with you,' he said.

"Then came the explanation how that some years before a little kindness had been shown his mother by my father in the sorrow of her widowhood. 'I never thought the chance would come for me to repay it,' said he pleasantly, 'but I'm glad it has.'

"As soon as I got ashore, I told my father what had happened.

"Ah," said he, 'now he has passed it on to you. You remember if you meet anybody who needs a friendly hand, you must pass it on to them.'

"Years had gone by. I had grown up and quite forgotten it all, until one day I had gone to the station of one of our main lines. I was just going to take my ticket when I saw a little lad crying; a thorough gentleman he was, trying to keep back the troublesome tears as he pleaded with the booking clerk.

"What's the matter, my lad?" I asked.

"If you please, sir, I haven't money enough to pay my fare. I have all but a few pence, and I tell the clerk if he will trust me I will be sure to pay him."

"Instantly it flashed upon me, the forgotten story of long ago. Here, then, was my chance to pass it on. I gave him the sum needed, and then got into the carriage with him. I told the little fellow of long ago and of the kindness to me. 'Now today,' I said, 'I pass it on to you, and remember if you meet with anybody who needs a kindly hand, you must pass it on to them.'

"I will, sir, I will!" cried the lad as he took my hand, and his eyes flashed with earnestness.

"You have a very education and left my little friend. The last sign I had from him was the handkerchief fluttering from the carriage as it to say, 'It is all right, sir; I will pass it on.' 'It is the little things, the little seeds, the little deeds, the little kindnesses, the acts of kindness in water, which will grow into a harvest of 60 or a hundred-fold.'"

Report of Jennie P. Chase, Brooklyn.

Only a stray sunbeam? Yet it cheered a wretched abode—gladdened a stricken heart.

Only a gentle breeze? It fanned away the feverish heat—cheered many hearts by its gentle touch.

Only a frown? But it left a sad void in the child's heart—quivering lips and tearful eyes.

Only a smile? But how it cheered the broken heart, engendered hope, and cast a halo of light around that sick bed.

Only a word of encouragement, a single word? It gave the drooping spirit new life and led to victory.—(Dumb Animals.)

Seek to cultivate a buoyant, joyous sense of the crowded kindnesses of God in your daily life.—(Alexander MacLaren.)

Lost Heroes.

(Written for the Gazette by Elizabeth P. Preston.)

Oh, Death was kind to you, For he left my hero—look my pride. You took your hero from your side And you may sadly say: "He died." They left a hope within your view, A comfort ever abides with you, A comfort that will never fade, Till upward swings the heavenly gate.

But Death came not to me. Fate was unkind to me; Death left my hero at my side. She took belief and love and trust, And gave to me to hold this crust Of knowledge: I have bowed me down And daily deified a clown!

After All.

The new woman is brilliant I grant. Fairly logical too. For her views have been taken from Kant. With a rendering almost new. She feels a prophetic borne on the tide Of an ocean of culture, broad and wide. She has been historian, philosopher, scientist, poet. With just enough knowledge to be able to take a bow in their different phases.

Which is the knowledge that mere man praises? —Annie G. Murray, in the Club Woman.







# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

**P**RESIDENT SCHURMAN of Cornell university delivered an interesting speech at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club in New York on Thursday evening in the course of which he said:

"It is now known to all who follow the course of the Philippine affairs that the Philippines are the victims of famine, pestilence, wholesale loss of farm animals by disease, depression by agricultural decline of the trade and disastrous derangement of the currency.

"President Roosevelt has compelled us to think again of the Philippine problem. He recently stated that the flag could no more come down in the Philippines than it could in Alaska. Where the American flag goes it symbolizes the sovereignty of the people over whom it waves, and republican government. Hence, if the flag is to stay in the Philippines, Luzon and the Vizayas the logic of American political philosophy is that they must become states in the union as New Mexico and Oklahoma and Alaska are bound to be.

"From the beginning, nature and history, but now experience, too, cry out against the folly of the project of Americanizing or Anglicizing the Filipinos. Recognize the men of Luzon and the Vizayas as fellow Christians, with rights equal to your own; respect their ideas and sentiments and do what they want; and above all bear in mind that no nation can raise another upward, but it can at most provide favorable conditions for it to stand upon its own feet and make its own mark."

It is true that under the present Constitution of the United States the natural course of the Philippines, the Hawaiian islands and Alaska, as well as of any future dependencies that may be acquired as a part of the national territory, is towards statehood.

Recent decisions of the supreme court recognize the authority of the United States as a nation, to hold as a part of its territorial possessions islands or parts of a continent, for which congress has not established a regular form of territorial government, and for which there is no prospect of statehood in the near future.

But at the time our Constitution was adopted there was no thought in the minds of its framers of any such conditions. Then we possessed merely a narrow fringe of territory along the Atlantic coast, and the wildest dreams of the founders of the American nation would have been surpassed by the vision of a continental nation extending unbrokenly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

But because the United States has reached a stage in its development which was not anticipated by its founders, and because the present Constitution of the United States does not provide a form of relation conducive to the best interests of the people of the islands and of our own country, are not good and sufficient reasons why we should abandon the task of making the most of the opportunities that have come to us.

In other words, admitting that statehood is not the best fate for the islands, and that permanent continuance as a territory is inconsistent with American policy and institutions, the task before us is to consider what arrangement can be evolved that will secure the desired results in the largest possible measure.

There is good reason for believing that the American Federation of States should be limited to the continental area of the North American continent. Puerto Rico is not suited for statehood. Neither is Hawaii, and neither are the islands of the Philippines. But on the other hand, those islands and others that may come into our control and guardianship in the future may be of great advantage to us, and we may be of great advantage to them in ways that would not be possible if we were entirely independent each of the other.

There is no good reason why the theories and the system of our government should not be extended in such a way as to permit close relations to continue without subjecting ourselves and them to the disadvantages either of permanent territorial vassalage or of complete equality in statehood with the present partners of the American union.

Our present states are bound together in the federal union upon the basis of mutual advantage, mutual responsibility and common co-operation. No states ought to be admitted that cannot bear their part and discharge their duties upon this basis.

But the American nation as a whole and the individual states as partners in the federation certainly have a right, and they can if they choose to do so, exercise that right through an amendment to their constitution, or by the treaty making power without the Constitution, to enter into such relations with the peoples of other islands or lands as will be to their mutual advantage.

Congress has the power to constitute territories according to the accepted forms in such cases. And it has also the power, or power can be given to it, to constitute semi-independent states bound to our own great union by whatever ties of mutual advantage may be considered best for both, and possessing just as little or just as much part in matters concerning both parties as may be judged expedient.

Congress has already taken action along this line in constituting the independent nation of Cuba, which is, however, bound in peculiar fashion to our own, for which we have assumed a definite responsibility, which is limited in its powers by considerations of our interests, and to which we are pledged for definite measures of protection and defense.

When one considers the immense variety in the relations to our federal government of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska the Indian territory and the District of Columbia, it is certainly arriving at a strange conclusion to say that the only alternative for the Philippine islands, is to be found in the choice between statehood and entire independence.

The American people has an opportunity to show to the world a better course for bringing distant and unlike peoples into harmonious and just relations with each other than the world has ever known. The case of Cuba may be the first step in a series of great successes along this line, and the final outcome may be the world-wide federation of mankind for the purpose of securing the common objects in the most effective degree while preserving in the fullest measure local self-government and freedom of action. To do this is the central idea and principle of the American republic. Our Constitution is the set of rules for applying this principle to our present territory under present conditions.

But the principle itself is big enough to cover the world, and some day it will do it.

How much more energy is being used in the collection of claims against Venezuela than was ever exhibited in getting money from Turkey.

## GROWING COLORADO TOWNS.

**T**HREE Colorado towns have just had their post-offices advanced to the presidential class. These are Berthoud, Pagosa Springs and R. de. Berthoud is located in the southeastern corner of Larimer county, and is the center of a rich agricultural region. Its rapid growth is due to substantial reasons and promises to be a permanent one.

Pagosa Springs is the county seat of Archuleta county in the south central part of the state. This region is rich in coal, oil, timber and other natural resources. The hot springs at Pagosa are among the most noted in the state, in spite of the fact that until recently it has had no railway communication with the outside world. The completion of the branch railway line to Pagosa Springs has given an impetus to its development, and there is no doubt that its progress will continue.

Rifle is one of the best known of the smaller towns of the state, as it is the railway point for the White River country, and is familiar to all cattle dealers, wholesale merchants and hunters and fishermen. It is in Garfield county in northwestern Colorado and is the center of a rich farming country with notable natural resources, and its people are of the progressive sort that will make the most of their advantages. At its present rate of growth it will very soon surpass many cities of the state that now make much more pretentious claims.

The growth of these three towns, so widely distant from each other, is an evidence of the progress that is common to nearly every part of this state. The recent years have been full of hardships and disappointments, and the people of Colorado are only just beginning to recover their old-time enthusiasm and courage. But the results of earnest efforts are now showing all over the state. New industries are being made successful. New enterprises are bearing fruit.

The next few years promise to be the best Colorado has ever known, and the growth of the state, in wealth, in population, and in everything that contributes to material welfare and prosperity promises to be marvelous.

Colorado offers opportunities to the homeseeker, the worker and the investor that are not excelled anywhere, and our own people should be the first to appreciate this fact and to act accordingly.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF SMALL POWERS.

**A**BOUT the only thing that has been settled thus far in the Venezuelan controversy is that President Castro cannot be bluffed into submission by a parade of warships along the Venezuelan coast and the capture of the little gunboats that constituted the Venezuelan navy. There is no doubt that these two great powers of Europe, which are the greatest naval and the greatest military powers in the world, can easily crush out any resistance Venezuela can offer, but the interesting question they are now considering is, How much will it cost to do this, and will it pay in the end?

Venezuela is in a position to put up a very spiteful fight. The country is mountainous, and it is immensely distant from the allies' base of supplies. It has no commerce to speak of and no interests that can easily be attacked. If Venezuela is bent on resistance, even the occupation of the capital might not bring her government to terms, and the position of the army of occupation would be a most uncomfortable one.

It is the case of the Boers over again, with the important difference that Germany and Great Britain do not have a free hand as the latter did in South Africa. The Monroe doctrine is always worth remembering and the allies have no present inclination to forget it.

It would be very much better for Germany, Great Britain, the United States and for Venezuela herself if President Castro would listen to reason, pay the just debts due to the two European powers and henceforth resolve to observe all his country's international obligations. But if President Castro will not act reasonably then it is the turn of the powers to decide what they will do next.

The progress of modern methods in warfare gives an immense advantage to the defensive, and Venezuela may possibly be able to make the invading nations pay the price "that staggers humanity."

## UNAMERICAN CONDITIONS.

**A**S WAS expected by all impartial observers, the testimony before the strike commission is bringing out the proof of a condition of affairs that is repugnant to American sentiment and inconsistent with American ideals.

The conditions of existence in the Pennsylvania coal fields were such that an honest and hard-working American citizen simply could not earn a decent living for himself and his family, and the treatment of their employees by some of the great coal companies was not such as an American citizen has the right to expect from his employer.

It is a well-known fact that for some years the only persons who were willing to stand the conditions in the coal mines were foreigners drawn from among the lower classes of immigrants, and that the coal companies have encouraged and promoted, as much as they dared to do, the immigration of this class in order that they might be able to secure workmen for the tasks that self-respecting Americans were not willing to undertake.

It speaks well for the uplifting qualities of American associations that these degraded workmen who were brought into this country to do the work that decent Americans could not accept, became in a few years intolerant of those conditions and ready to risk suffering and privation in order to make their lot more nearly like that of workmen in other departments of labor. And it is certainly a very poor argument to say that because these people are miserable and degraded and unable to lift themselves up in the circumstances by which they are surrounded, that, therefore, they are getting all they deserve and ought to be content in the low level in which they find themselves.

The report of the coal commission can hardly fail to show the justice of a strike that is so generally approved by public opinion, and it is hardly possible that the operators will be able to withstand the effect of the commission's report. In fact, there is likely to be a very effective illustration of the working of compulsory arbitration, even though the so-called "essentials" of incorporation of the trade's union and legal machinery for enforcing the verdict of the commission are lacking.

## SOUTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS.

**T**HE ATTACK upon Venezuela is rapidly developing into a more serious matter than was anticipated. It was supposed by Germany and Great Britain that at the first display of force, coupled with the assurance that the United States would not intervene to prevent the collection of just debts Venezuela would immediately yield to the demands of the allies. This opinion was generally held also in the United States.

But the display of force, the seizure of the toy warships of Venezuela and the bombardment of a fortress at Puerto Cabello seems to have stirred up a regular

hornet's nest. The Venezuelans instead of being panic-stricken, are eager for war, and President Castro and his people talk of nothing less than resisting the united force of two of the greatest nations in the world.

Not only that, but the other nations of South America are becoming aroused and there is talk of united action toward repelling the unwarrantable aggression of European powers. Chile and Argentina, the strongest and most warlike of the South American states, are said to be foremost in this stand.

Another noteworthy feature of the situation is the resentment said to have been displayed against the United States because this country had not interpreted the Monroe doctrine in such a way as to prevent the attack. The United States will regret any loss of prestige that may come as the result of such feeling, but it is a good thing to have it understood in South America just what the Monroe doctrine does, and does not, mean. The United States certainly cannot assume the position of protecting the South American republics in all their violations of international obligations. They are independent nations, and we have no control over them, and do not wish to have any. They must stand responsible for their own acts before the great powers of Europe. But this country has assumed the position that there must be no extension of the European political system to this continent. American territory is not a field for European colonization, and the United States will not permit foreign powers to push their punishment of any American republic to an annexation or permanent occupation of its territory. There will be no Egypt in South America.

It is a very fortunate feature of the present South American situation that there appears to have been a very clear understanding between Great Britain and Germany on the one hand and the United States on the other, in regard to this matter, and there is very little danger that this country will be drawn into the quarrel, so long as it is a mere question of forcing Venezuela into a payment of her debts.

But if Venezuela by resistance makes it a point of honor on the part of Germany and Great Britain to complete the conquest of that country, and if other republics of South America become involved, that will be a different and a much more dangerous matter.

If Germany and Great Britain had not believed that Venezuela would yield at a small display of force, possibly the demonstration would not have been undertaken, and it is not surprising that now as events deepen in seriousness from day to day, the members of the British parliament are asking themselves anxiously: What is to be the outcome of it all? Is Great Britain to have another Boer war on its hands so soon after the other one is closed?

## WELCOME SNOWFALL IN COLORADO.

**T**HE HEAVY SNOWFALL of the past few days, added to that which descended in November and earlier this month, gives practical assurance of a plentiful supply of irrigation water for next summer.

It is a well known axiom of the irrigation expert that an inch of snow in December is worth more than six inches in April. The winter snow packs firmly into the crevices of the rocks and the depths of the forests and forms a natural reservoir that keeps the streams and the springs running at full volume far into the summer, while the spring snow is apt to pass off as rapidly as it came, and has not opportunity to grow solid before it is attacked by the sun.

It is reported from many sections of the state that the snowfall this winter, even before this latest storm, was larger than the total amount that fell in all of last winter. Especially from the San Luis it is reported that the snowfall is heavier than it has been for seven years previously.

The outlook is therefore most encouraging for next summer's crops, and with an abundance of water in prospect the farmers of the state should feel encouraged to surpass all previous records in acreage cultivated and quantity produced.

But they should not relax any of their efforts toward increasing the facilities of water storage. These should be such that the water may be saved not only from the wet months for use in those of drought, but also to such an extent that the surplus of a rainy year may be kept for use when there is a deficiency in the annual snowfall. This is to a notable extent the condition that has been reached in the Colorado Springs storage system, and it should be the object sought for by the agricultural interests generally throughout the state.

## DR. BOYLE'S RESIGNATION.

**T**HE DECISION of Dr. Boyle, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Colorado Springs, to resign his pastorate in this city, will be received with regret, not only by the people of his own congregation, but by the larger circle who have come to regard him as one of the foremost of the local clergy and a leader in the public life of the city.

Dr. Boyle's career in Colorado Springs has been a striking illustration of the possibilities of activity and usefulness that come to a man whose intense energy dominates and overcomes physical weakness.

While regretting the decision that removes him to another field of usefulness, Dr. Boyle's acquaintances here will join in wishing him continued success and long life and health in his new labors.

## A GOOD SHOWING FOR EATON.

**T**HE PUBLISHERS of the Eaton Herald have conferred a decided benefit upon the community they represent, and incidentally have reflected a great deal of credit upon themselves as enterprising newspaper men by the publication of an illustrated book supplement entitled, "Eaton, Colorado—A Ten-Year-Old City."

It needs something of this kind for the reader who is not familiar with the facts from daily observation to appreciate how rapidly the agricultural regions of Colorado are falling into line with the best and most prosperous regions of the older states.

In Eaton, for instance, and the parts adjacent thereto, one might fancy himself to be in the best part of Iowa or Illinois if it were not for the freshness of the improvements and the presence of the irrigation ditches.

No one can see such scenes with his own eyes or behold them as they are illustrated in the Herald supplement without a new respect for Colorado agriculture and an increasing faith in its future possibilities.

The death of Mrs. U. S. Grant recalls the fact that many of the Americans who were prominent in the great civil war had their lives shortened by the stress and trials of that great struggle, while others fell on the field in the bloom of their youth. To many Americans today Grant seems scarcely less of a historic name than Washington, and yet in the natural course of human events Grant might easily be living among us at the age of 80, while the great Lincoln, whose name is enshrined among the saints of the republic, would, if still living, be only in his 94th year.

## THE CHILDREN OF THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS.

**T**HE TESTIMONY presented to the strike commission on Monday will strengthen the general opinion that the conditions existing in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are inconsistent with the American ideals of citizenship and right living.

The testimony showed that children from 10 to 13 years of age were required to work at night in the mills in violation of state laws, and for ridiculously small wages. In one case a girl 11 years old worked from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. for \$2 a week. Another girl aged 13 worked from 6:30 in the evening until 6:30 in the morning for 65 cents a night. Another girl aged 12 worked 12 hours each night for 3 cents an hour.

According to the testimony before the commission, this child labor was not the result of extreme poverty on the part of the miners, but was due more often to disposition on the part of parents or others in control of the children, to profit by the small wages thus obtained.

It is evident, however, that a conspiracy between the miners and the employers for the purpose of breaking the laws of the state cannot for any reason excuse the injury done to the commonwealth by such practices. The revelation of the sordid disregard of the rights of these little girls is only an additional reason for the demand on the part of the people and the government that the conditions in the anthracite region should be reformed.

These foreigners who are violating American ideals of justice and propriety were brought to these regions to take the places of other workmen who refused to submit to the conditions and to accept the wages in existence there. Their revolt against unjust treatment and their desire to advance themselves in the scale of American citizenship is most encouraging, and the evidence presented to the strike commission is strong additional proof that they ought to receive the approval and the support of the American people.

## REPORT OF THE TELLURIDE GRAND JURY.

**T**HE GRAND JURY which was summoned in San Miguel county to investigate the killing of Manager Collins and other crimes and disorders has completed its session.

It will be a matter of general regret that the grand jury was unable to find any evidence establishing the identity of the author of this most foul and cowardly assassination. The indictment of the jury for this murder is directed against "John Doe," and thus the indictment will serve for use if the identity of the criminal is ever discovered.

In addition to this anonymous indictment, the grand jury found true bills against 22 men who were charged with crimes in connection with the riot that took place at the Smuggler-Union mine on July 3d, 1901.

The grand jury was also unable to charge any certain individuals with assault with intent to murder James Phillips, or with the crimes attending the disappearances of D. Barney or of Wesley E. Smith.

While it is a matter of regret that the grand jury was not able to secure definite evidence in connection with these major crimes, it is to be hoped that the investigation of the charges in connection with the riot may result in bringing additional knowledge to the authorities that may result in the punishment of the greater criminals.

The fact of the prevalence of crime in Telluride and vicinity is too well established to be ignored, and now that the matter has come formally before the courts, it is still to be hoped that all these mysteries may be cleared up, and that the assassins and murderers may receive the punishment that is their just due.

It is reported that the sheriff will meet with no opposition in serving the warrants, and that the miners union will offer no organized resistance to the law. Certainly no reasonable person expected that it would do so. The union may have disreputable and criminal members, as does every other organization, but certainly no association of American working men in Colorado would put itself in the attitude of condoning or approving such crimes of violence against person and property as have been too common in the Telluride district.

Friends of the Midland road and all who have had dealings with it since Mr. Grant Pauley became its city passenger agent will learn with regret of his resignation from that position, which is announced to take effect January 1. Mr. Pauley has always been a popular member of the local business community since he came to Colorado Springs to reside, and his friends here will unite in the hope that when he announces his plans for the future it will not mean his departure from this city.

President Roosevelt's suggestion that Washington should be a model city, from which all the others in the country may pattern, appears to be bearing fruit. A bill has passed both houses of congress, which provides for a union railroad station to cost \$4,000,000. It is a pity that some one cannot exercise like authority in Colorado Springs, where an arrangement for a union passenger station and freight depot would be of incalculable benefit to the railways and their patrons.

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN NORTH AMERICA.

Mount McKinley, the highest mountain on the North American continent, was visited last season by Alfred H. Brooks and his party from the United States geological survey, of which Mr. D. L. Ransome was topographer. As far as is known, this was the first time that the peak has been reached by white men, though in 1888 its altitude and moisture were determined from a distance by Robert Muldrow, of the same survey.

The mountain is located near the western margin of the Alaskan range, the general name given to the large mountain mass which separates the Yukon and Kuskokwim waters from Cook Inlet drainage. It is a great dome-shaped mountain, formed of intrusive rock, towering to an elevation of over 20,000 feet above sea level. Though its summit reaches so high an altitude, almost four miles above tide, it probably is not as difficult to ascend as some other Alaskan mountains, for example, Mount St. Elias, because of its relatively high snow line. As the season was well advanced, as much of its itinerary had still to be carried out, and as it was no part of the original plan, Mr. Brooks did not attempt to pass the snow line, though this point was reached. Now that the location and height of the mountain have been established by the explorations of the geological survey, travelers and individual explorers will doubtless soon attempt to reach the summit. In anticipation of these attempts, Mr. Brooks is preparing a description of the country, giving routes by which the mountain may be reached and other information of value to those interested in its ascent. His paper will appear in one of the leading geographic magazines. The more elaborate and extended report of the exploration will be published by the geological survey at an early date.

## NEW TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY NEAR BOULDER.

During the last season the United States geological survey has been engaged in the topographic mapping of the district around Boulder, Colorado, under the charge of Mr. Frank Twenty, topographer. The map of the district will consist of two sheets, 15 minutes in each direction, drawn on a scale of 1:45,000, and will include the towns of Ward, Boulder and Longmont. The westerly sheet will cover a portion of the east slopes of the Rocky mountains, while the easterly sheet will include a section of the plains region.

In this general section gold mining has been developed extensively in past years, especially in the Ward mine district; and though many of the mines have been worked for late years, miners of the region look for rich ore below the surface. The geological survey, however, has requested a thorough scientific study of the area, with a view to the development of the water power, and the geological survey, the some of the wells of which have struck oil of superior grade. This area is covered with a number of irrigated farms, which draw their water from Boulder, St. Vrain and Thompson rivers. To the westward the mountain ranges scatter growth of timber, but the growth of spruce and black pine near the continental divide has suffered severely from fire, and in past years such large quantities have been lumbered off that the water supply for irrigation below has been considerably curtailed.

## Before Battle.

"The dying sun shed a ruddy glow on the scene, and a cool breeze from west set the leaves rustling. Across fields stood a row of white tents pitched in the radiance of sunset. A dense forest of color, dark green tree and bush and meadow. They hear the laughter of the soldier, the clanking of their tin cups plates. Before the repast was end sun had set and the earth lay hushed twilight under a sky of amethyst gold. Suddenly they heard the sound of a man's voice singing high clear—

"Abide with me, fast falls the eve  
The darkness deepens, Lord we  
abide.  
When other helpers fail and  
comfort flee,  
Help of the helpless, O abide  
with me."

They left the table and listened the battle-cre hymn.  
"I fear no foe, with thee at  
hand,  
Thou art my strength, my  
blessed  
help,  
Where is death's sting? Where,  
thou victory?  
I triumph still, if Thou abide  
with me."

"Its Chaplain Gray, hold  
open-air prayer meeting," said  
"He believes that there's a  
time to fight,  
They strolled in the deepening  
darkness, the parched fields, at  
beyond a secret of trees, they sat  
on the soldier congregation, at  
bareheaded in the grass, with the  
chaplain in the midst, his hands  
his handsome spiritual, face up  
turned to the stars, his eyes  
It was a scene of exaltation  
and peace. The dying light fell  
rows of bowed heads, and shone  
face of the chaplain like a benediction.  
All was dusk, save where the red  
afterglow of sunset descended  
an opening in the green branches  
strong, little bodies bent so low  
were motionless as stone images  
the voice of the chaplain was  
loud that disturbed the silence  
of the night. The chaplain, Helen  
and the young pair knelt at  
the feet of a tall bamboo. Mr. Martin  
ventured.

"Oh, thou, who seest into the  
heart of men," prayed the chaplain, "I  
to our hearts and hands, and  
passion that we may do thy  
will to death in a righteous spirit,  
stronger the hearts of our sold  
Christ, but keep them still merc  
"Amen!" exclaimed Mr. Mart  
ventured.

"Let no drop of blood be st  
morrow save for the sake of li  
"Amen!"  
"God of the nations, waste  
lives of thy children. May f  
separate in the battle-field an  
son and bear fruit."  
"Amen!"

The chaplain arose and glance  
ingly toward the old journalist,  
hearty response had caused sev  
the soldiers to turn their heads  
"Come forward, friends," he  
The three moved out and  
among the soldiers, and present  
were singing with the rest—

"Our fathers' God, to Thee  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing:  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light:  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God, our King."

By the time the benediction wa  
they were in darkness, and the  
of random firing announced th  
enemy had begun the ordinary  
work.

As Hugh led his friends, a  
prayer meeting, his kee  
caught a glimpse of a woman i  
who rose from her knees and  
toward a clump of trees. A  
reached the edge of the wood  
appeared to turn and watch h  
recognized the catlike steps an  
noise of the head. Was it Miss  
His heart seemed to stop be  
From "Eagle Blood," by James  
M. Lothrop Publishing Co  
Boston.

Col. Blake, Boer Command.

Colonel John Franklin Blake  
manner of one of the two "Iri  
gades" which fought so stout  
Boer independence, has retur  
America with the news that "th  
dian and Australian troops a  
the malcontents in South Afric  
"go around singing the Boer r  
hymn, the 'Volkslied,' as a n  
their disaffection. He conjectu  
the visit of 'Chieftain' Mich  
Rhodesia has for its object the d  
line of the old, rather than th  
subjects of Great Britain.

"Colonel Blake first attracted  
attention in connection with South  
Africa by his advice to report  
Cecil Rhodes' enterprises. Mich  
vitt, in "The Boer Fight for I  
writes as follows of this por  
Blake's adventurous career:

"Colonel Blake resided for  
years in the Cape, and resign  
the army, and engaged in a  
business. His life in this occ  
was not what his adventurous  
tion demanded, and he made his  
South Africa in search of a m  
riding career that he had  
railway traffic. He was attr  
Rhodesia after the grabbing co  
country from the Matabels, s  
subsequent press laudation of  
leged mines and resources by M  
Rhodes, and the booming of  
Blake rode over most of the  
studied it thoroughly, and v  
series of descriptive letters in A  
and London papers of what he l  
and learned, which made the  
news of the 'Chieftain' Mich  
Rhodes so widely known that i  
did not materialize all that he  
expected to reap from the gullib  
lie."

On the outbreak of the Bo  
Colonel Blake was placed in c  
of the First Irish Brigade, an  
American and English citizens  
birth or descent who enlisted  
Boer army. During the war it  
average muster roll of 120, a  
about 10 men by death, and a  
number by capture.

The first duty assigned to the  
was the protection of the Boer  
in the operations along Ladysm  
nal service was rendered by it  
duties at the battle of Modder  
pass.

To continue the account of  
vitt, "When Roberts began his  
movement north from Bloem  
General Botha ordered the Ir  
cade from Natal to Brandfort.  
men took part in the action  
curried during the disastrous  
ment of the burgher forces fr  
to Pretoria. Again in the action  
by Botha between Pretoria a  
manually, along the Delagoa B  
way. The Irishmen performed  
share of the work of the cont  
ish forces back. After the p  
battle of Dalmanutha the brig  
banded, the majority return  
Blake, however, rema  
blind, and see the  
through to the end."

A LOTS OF PEOPLE  
who are exceedingly careful ab  
things gets, but a passing  
the section of the "Eaton"  
speed, comfort and cost shou  
considered. We can give you  
plest possible combination of  
ments.

"Rock Island System"  
"Water Office," Pike's Peak



# WALSH IS POPULAR IN WASHINGTON

## Out the Only Coloradoan Who "Represents" in the Nation's Capital--Postmaster General and Marriage of Female Clerks.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—There are scores of people in Washington who would like to see the next choice of the Colorado legislature for a United States senator fall upon Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, of Ouray, Colorado. He has not been represented in the social life of the capital for many years. Senator Teller lives in a quiet manner, and takes no part in the social affairs of the city except to attend an occasional official function. Representatives Shafroth and Teller and their families have not been inclined to much social gaiety, and Senator Patterson is almost a recluse. So the only Colorado citizen who represents is Thomas F. Walsh, better known here, as well as at home, among his friends as "Tom" Walsh. Much money has been spent by Mr. Walsh, and he is exceedingly Democratic, and has as many friends in the humbler walks of life as in diplomatic and fashionable circles. Republican friends of Mr. Walsh have tried to get him to allow himself to be used as a campaigner for the senatorship but he has persistently declined to enter the political field. But if a call were made upon him by the state, he would not be doubtful if he would accept it. One thing is certain: if he were elected senator Colorado would become one of the most influential states in the social and political life of the nation.

Few western cowboys can dispose of as much chewing tobacco in one day as Judge Harlan of the United States supreme bench. It is never without a pipe, and even when occupying his seat on the right of the chief justice. Yet the judge is one of the finest looking men in the capital. He thinks nothing of a morning's ride of some twenty miles from his home to the court. Indeed, he has had at least one experience with a street car which was calculated to increase his appreciation of the comforts of rapid transit. On the morning of the 12th, he was riding in a car which was crowded with passengers. He was standing in the car when it stopped at the Pennsylvania avenue one morning, his breath gave out, and he just managed to get out of the car. Neither the conductor nor motorman saw him, and he slipped and fell to the street, which on a recent rainstorm was not in very good condition. Mr. John R. McLean, the prominent Ohioan, was walking past the judge's home when he saw him. He immediately stopped his carriage, jumped out and hastened to the judge, who was gasping for air. He helped him to his feet, and the judge, who was feeling much better, thanked him.

Why, why, Mr. Justice, are you here? exclaimed Mr. McLean. "Let me help you. How do you feel?" "How do I feel?" said the judge, in a disgusted tone, looking after the fast disappearing street car, and then again he said, "I feel, sir, like a stranded fool."

The growths over the improvements at the White house are long and loud and the judge is not a stranger to the new building. He has been too busy to see the new building, and he doesn't hesitate to say so. On his first visit there, he had not been for the cordial greeting he got from a fellow New Yorker, the president-elect. He was not a stranger to the new building, and he doesn't hesitate to say so. On his first visit there, he had not been for the cordial greeting he got from a fellow New Yorker, the president-elect.

M. Jussend, the newly-appointed French ambassador, and his wife, who are expected to arrive at the embassy on the 15th, will be the first of the new year. We will then have two ambassadors with American wives, which will give an added interest to the diplomatic corps of the capital. Mr. Jussend was the daughter of the late George T. Richards, who was one of the founders of the Paris banking house of Morgan & Co. It was in that city that Mr. Jussend first met Mr. Jussend.

There has been quite a nice little excitement stirred up over the postmaster-general's investigation of the marriage of the female clerks. The history of his female clerks, who were married, and every married woman in the department. Nevertheless, not one of the women in question failed to express her indignation at being asked to answer for the whereabouts of their better halves. But, according to the latest advice, it is not the postmaster-general who is to be held responsible for the marriages of the female clerks, as he can. The rule which has been issued by the postmaster-general is that no woman in the department is to be married. Whether the postmaster-general thinks this will prove a sort of "keep off the grass" sign, is not yet understood.

The Washington reporter can connect a bear story these days with a very slight basis of fact for a foundation. The other day Senator Warren of Wyoming, called to see the postmaster-general, and the latter, who was sitting at his desk, asked him what he had to say to the president. "We talked about bears," said the senator, and rushed to catch a car. The reporter, who was sitting at his desk, then turned to the postmaster-general, and asked him what he had to say to the president. "We talked about bears," said the senator, and rushed to catch a car. The reporter, who was sitting at his desk, then turned to the postmaster-general, and asked him what he had to say to the president. "We talked about bears," said the senator, and rushed to catch a car.

### Fifty Years the Standard

## HERPICIDE

Destroy the Cause, Remove the Effect

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ which causes falling hair, and, finally, baldness. No other hair preparation kills the dandruff germ. Stop dandruff, there'll be no falling hair, no baldness.

Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth. Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth. Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth.

For Sale at All First-Class Drug Stores.

### Baking Powder

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRIDE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

1901, which aggregated 3,236,155 bales, and of 1900, with a total of 3,156,036 bales. Receipts at the Gulf ports are in excess of those of the preceding two years, while at the Atlantic ports this year's receipts are much above those of 1901, and slightly below those of 1900. That year of the cotton movement known as the overland movement shows a fairly constant tendency to decline, and an increasing proportion of the cotton crop is being shipped to the world's market by way of the seaboard ports. The total receipts of the cotton crop, however, have thus far been larger than either those of 1901 or 1900. Total domestic shipments of cotton for the first 10 months of 1901, 75,583 bales, compared with 70,249 bales last year, and 51,143 bales in the like period of 1900.

In southern territory the iron and steel shipments from producing districts for the first 10 months of 1902 amounted to 1,615,425 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year. On the Pacific coast, redwood shipments to the north for the first 10 months of 1902, amounted to 1,328,287 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The weekly average shipments of oranges and lemons from southern California for the first 10 months of 1902, amounted to 1,328,287 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

For the first 11 weeks of this year the Pennsylvania Railroad company carried 1,328,287 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The Chesapeake & Ohio railway and coke movement for three months ending with September was 27,243 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year. During the first 41 weeks of the current year the Pennsylvania Railroad company carried 1,328,287 tons, compared with 1,328,287 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

CHILDREN WHO WORK ALL NIGHT IN MINES. By Associated Press. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 15.—The mine workers, after occupying 19 days in presenting about 160 witnesses, practically closed their case before the anthracite coal strike commission this afternoon. They will call one important witness tomorrow morning. The afternoon session was one of the most important sittings of the commission has yet held because the question of whether the close relationship of the coal carrying roads with the mining companies shall figure in the commission's effort to adjust the controversy, came squarely before the arbitrators. The decision of the commission, if Chairman Gray's remarks can be so called, was briefly this:

"That the commission in a general way, is adverse to widening the scope of the investigation beyond the terms of the submission of the miners. The arbitrators, said no father except the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case maintain that they cannot afford to give an increase in wages then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so and that if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to get out of it. The arbitrators, said no father except the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case maintain that they cannot afford to give an increase in wages then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so and that if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to get out of it.

terpreter. She worked 12 hours each night and received three cents an hour. She was asked whether her father owned the house she lived in, and she replied: "No, sir."

Chairman Gray who was standing up and leaning over to get the girl's answer, straightened up and as he walked to his seat, remarked:

"Well, I like to see her father."

Another 13-year-old girl said she worked all night in the silk mill at Dunmore for 65 cents a night. Judge Gray—Does your father own his house?

"Yes, sir. He's my stepfather."

"Is his your stepfather?" I thought.

Judge Gray here inquired as to the law in Pennsylvania regarding child labor at night. One statute was found which partially covered the case, and the chairman remarked that it seemed as though the statutes of Pennsylvania in this part of the state do not seem to be other anyone.

Mr. Darrow remarked that the laws cannot enforce the statutes of the state.

After hearing all the girl witnesses, the miners put a breaker boy on the stand. He is 14 years old and has a 10-year-old brother working in the breaker of the Red Ash company at Mount Carmel. The father of the boys was killed in the mines, and the 14-year-old brother wrote the note to the company, which was signed by the mother, stating that the younger brother was of legal age.

At this point a recess was taken.

IRRIGATION COMPANIES TO BE MADE DEFENDANTS. By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 15.—The president today announced to the senate a bill to make the irrigation companies defendants in the case of the killing by a mob on July 11, 1901, of two Italians at Edwin, Minn. The bill is an act of grace and amnesty, and is intended to settle the liability of the United States, congress make suitable provision for the heirs of the two Italian subjects killed, and for the survivor who was injured, and the proceeds to be distributed by the Italian government in such manner as it may deem proper.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS KILLED SIX PERSONS. Fort Lee, N. J., Dec. 16.—By the explosion of a small gas tank today the residence of John Pughly was demolished, his four children instantly killed, and his wife so seriously injured that her recovery is despaired of.

The dead are: LEO GILGILICH, aged 14 years. TILLY, 12 years. JEROME, 10 years. ADELINA, 10 years. GEORGE, 5 years. CLARA, 2 years.

The tank that exploded was in the cellar and supplied the illuminating gas for the building.

The body of the eldest daughter, Clara, was found in the ruins of the house, and the body of the youngest, George, was found in the ruins of the house.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET MEETING. By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt and his cabinet had one of the most extended and important meetings today, and the president and his advisers throughout the consideration of the troubles between Venezuela and England on the one side and Germany and England on the other.

From an authoritative source the information is obtained that there will be no recession on the part of this government with respect to questions involving Venezuela or any of the other governments of South or Central America. Foreign affairs, particularly, consumed the time of the session. The Venezuelan situation was discussed but no decision was reached different from that reached by the president and his advisers throughout the consideration of the troubles between Venezuela and England on the one side and Germany and England on the other.

THE SPANISH TREATY WAS RATIFIED BY THE SENATE. By Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 15.—The Spanish treaty was ratified without debate or division. The attendance was small and as soon as the treaty had been read, the grand jury taking a recess of an hour, Senator Lodge, who was in the chair, put the question, and there being no dissent he declared the resolution of ratification carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY AT TELLUKIDE. Special to the Gazette. Telukide, Dec. 15.—The special grand jury which has been at work in this city for the past two weeks made its report to Judge Stevens today. When the jury was called it was instructed by Judge Stevens to inquire into the charges against the Smuggler-Union mine and also to investigate the riots at the same mines during the strike of 1901. The jury was composed of J. J. Smith and W. J. Barney who were employees of that mine and who disappeared during that strike and who are supposed to have been murdered. The grand jury taking a recess of an hour, Senator Lodge, who was in the chair, put the question, and there being no dissent he declared the resolution of ratification carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED BY TELLUKIDE SHERIFF. Denver, Dec. 15.—In telephone conversation with Representative W. A. Taylor of Telluride, Colorado, he stated that up to 5 o'clock this evening Sheriff Routan and his deputies had made two arrests. The arrests are of the men who were indicted by the special grand jury that reported yesterday. The two men arrested are Harry Jardeng, steward at the Miners Union hospital and John Taylor, a bartender. Jardeng has three counts against him. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. Mr. Taylor stated that he did not anticipate that the officials would meet with any resistance in making the arrests. In discussing the coming legislature, Mr. Taylor stated that he intended to introduce a bill against boycotting. He would make it a crime for any person or set of persons to establish a boycott against any man or place of business. His bill is the result of the several boycotts that have been declared against prominent business men of Telluride.

ELKS HOME—Articles of incorporation incorporating the Elks home were filed with the secretary of state today. The home will be built at Fort Collins. The capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000 to be divided into 2,500 shares at \$10 per share. The object of the home is to provide a home for Elks.

### HERPICIDE

Destroy the Cause, Remove the Effect

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ which causes falling hair, and, finally, baldness. No other hair preparation kills the dandruff germ. Stop dandruff, there'll be no falling hair, no baldness.

Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth. Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth. Have you tried Herpicide? It is the only dandruff remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It is not only a dandruff remedy, but it promotes a new growth.

For Sale at All First-Class Drug Stores.

charge any certain individual person with the commission of that crime.

That regarding the offenses which have been alleged to have been committed against one W. D. Barney on or about June 23, 1901, and against one Wesley E. Smith on or about March 4, 1902, the grand jurors have exhausted every resource in their power in their efforts to determine the nature of whatever crime may have been committed against these respective persons, yet laying aside their personal views as men and individuals, and what may have been the cause of the mysterious disappearance of these persons, as grand jurors, with the evidence they have at hand, they are unable to charge any specific person with any specific offense regarding these persons.

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# CRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY

The 10-day option on the Monroe and Johnson lease on the Grace Greenwood of the Anaconda company, held by Franklin Sifton & Co., of Colorado Springs, was taken up on Wednesday, and the purchase price, \$5,000, was paid to the original lessees. The lease has about 150 months to run. It is developed at present by a shaft, and about 20 feet deep, from which about 60 tons of ore has already been shipped. The purchasers will equip the workings with machinery and develop fast. The lessees of the cardinal on the south spur of Gold Hill sent on Wednesday a car of ore that is estimated at \$50 a ton.

A new compressor was hauled to the American Eagles on Bull Hill Wednesday afternoon. It will be installed immediately. The property at present is one of the best producers of the Stratton estate.

The contractors sinking the main shaft of the C. O. D. are making rapid headway, working three shifts.

Work on the new shaft, passing on a block of the Jerry Johnson, have cut at depth of 300 feet a new vein, which has never been worked in any of the other levels of the mine. It measures about two and a half feet in width. Shales have averaged about \$10 per ton.

Big water columns have been put in place in the new working shaft of the El Paso company on the Columbia claim. The mine is making its usual production and is shipping its entire product to the smelters.

The Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining & Development company has closed its assay office at Summit. In the future all this work will be done by assay of float near the mine.

Edward M. De La Vergne, general manager of the Isabella and Elktion is enthusiastic over the showing in these two old-time favorites. He says: "The little accident at the Isabella, where five small veins were shown a few nights ago does not amount to much. The showing in the company's workings on this property never looked better. At the 1,000-foot point a new vein was shown, and the mine is now producing about 20 tons a day and the average grade of the ore is about \$32. Just how wide the body of ore is has not been determined. A crosscut has been driven through it for 32 feet, without any vein showing.

The 700-foot level north a crosscut is being driven east and the indications point to a new vein and shoot in the breast of the crosscut. No assays have been obtained, but it is almost certain that an open vein is near the surface, close at hand. An attempt is being made to sink below the 700-foot level and none will be until such time as the different companies troubled with big flows of water in this section of the camp are able to get together and organize a pumping association.

"This will be either by driving a tunnel or sinking a big shaft. Half a dozen or more schemes have been proposed and submitted to the company in this proposition, but no definite action has yet been taken."

More ore will be sent to the different smelters throughout the state this month than in any one of the year. The new developments of the mine, especially at the 700-foot level, are the cause of Denver and Pueblo. The entire production of many of the mines which for months past have been sending ores to the cyanide and chlorination plants is now being diverted to the smelters. It is said that a very low price for the moment charges has been made to some of the mine owners by the smelter trust.

The Wallace lease on the Beacon of the Prince Albert company has struck rich ore and the company has agreed to the property for more than 18 months. Between the 185-foot and the next lower level he has cut into three feet of ore. A car shipped Thursday averaged about \$50 a ton.

The Beauregard Ross, leasing on the third level north of the Mabel M. is making regular weekly shipments. Thursday he received returns on his last week's consignment which gave values of \$100 a ton.

P. Mulvihill, leasing on the south block of the Deadwood No. 2, commenced work today. The lessee will prospect for the vein opened by the United Mines company, on the north end of the camp.

The Valley City Mining company operating on the Shurtloff, sent out three cars of ore Friday. This company is probably shipping a higher average grade of ore than any lessee in the district. The total output of the company to the management to return values of not less than \$60 a ton.

The output for November from the Last Dollar amounted to 64 cars. One-fourth of these were of smelting grade. The remainder went to the smelters. The present output from the mine now amounts to a car a day of smelting grade ore and about three cars a week of milling. This company will declare a dividend before the end of the month. The amount of it has not yet been decided.

The output of the Golden Cycle company during the month amounted to 3,400 tons gross. The company mined 2,000 tons of the ore. The average grade of this ore is approximately \$30 a ton.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, leasing on the Hull City placer, has month shipped 1,800 tons, which management claims averaged \$45 a ton. The property, it is reported, shows well at depth.

The output from the Vindicator last month amounted to 1,500 tons of an average value of \$50. Except 300 tons this amount was the result of company work.

The Findley is now outputting at the rate of about 100 tons a week. The grade of the ore is much better than it has been for the past year.

The Practical Leasing and Mining company, which has been working on the Gracely, made a production of 750 tons last month. The ore ran about \$50 a ton.

County Treasurer Duncan J. McNeill and Gus Trollich, his deputy, have struck rich ore on the Bonanza King, on Gold Hill. The find was made a few days ago at a depth of 300 feet, and it carries from 10 to 12 inches of ore that assays from \$140 to \$160 a ton. The property is owned by Frank Peck and associates. The bulk of the ore will be shipped to the smelters. The lessees believe they have opened up a new vein and ore shoot.

J. J. Duke, who has been working the Yellow Jacket group of claims on the southwest slope of Rhyolite mountain, has a splendid showing at a depth of 60 feet. In the bottom there is a well defined vein three feet in width and assays have been obtained up to \$100 a ton. A great deal of work is now going on on the different slopes of Rhyolite and Copper mountains. Steady shipments are being made by lessees who are operating on the Fluorine. A new plant of machinery was headed down the Fluorine. The lessees are firmly convinced that this section of the camp will be within the bounds of the so-called recognized min-

eral belt within the next two years.

The Valley City Gold Mining company, which is working the Shurtloff No. 2, under a \$150,000 bond and lease, sent out a 50-ton shipment Saturday. The grade of the ore is about \$80 a ton.

The Friday Leasing company, working on the Friday on Tenderfoot hill, is now drifting on three feet of ore at a depth of 120 feet that assays all the way from \$20 to better than \$100. Assays on piece samples of the quartz have been obtained that run as high as \$100. The mine is owned by the White City Gold Mining company.

A strike of considerable importance is reported from the Golconda mine on the southeast slope of Summit. The old prospect shaft on the south end of the claim, where four feet of ore, which runs about \$45 a ton on the average, has been broken into at a depth of 180 feet, over \$200,000 has been spent on this prospect. The property has been years without making a paying mine.

A week ago the work of sinking the main working shaft at the Ajax mine was resumed. The shaft is 900 feet deep and will be put down to the south end of the claim, where four feet of ore, which runs about \$45 a ton on the average, has been broken into at a depth of 180 feet, over \$200,000 has been spent on this prospect. The property has been years without making a paying mine.

Frank Carey is operating the Santa Rita, on the south slope of Squaw mountain. The mine has produced a large amount of rich ore and the lessee feels confident that he can recover the pay ore shoot and again make a shipper of the mine.

The improvements at the Portland are being made as fast as possible at the No. 1 shaft on the surface, but it will take several weeks yet before the big compressor plant recently unloaded from the cars into the company's grounds can be put into operation.

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Development work at the 1,000-foot level in the Strong mine is also being prosecuted vigorously. The shaft is being driven to a depth of 100 feet. This work has been in progress for several months and has proven that the Strong vein exists at that depth, but not yet in paying form.

It is learned from reliable, but not official sources, that arrangements have been completed whereby a strongly financed leasing company will take hold of the Free Coinage company's properties at Altman on or about January 1. This company, it is said, has secured a 99-year lease on the major portion of the estate. The most important feature of the lease is a condition calling for 300 feet of sinking each year. This work will be prosecuted either on the Pinto or on the El Reno on the southwest spur of Gold Hill, sent out yesterday a 40-ton shipment that is estimated to be worth \$40 a ton. This work was taken out in the course of development in the first and second levels of the mine.

Lessee George Hummer, who has been working steadily on the Gold Bond claim, sent out yesterday a 40-ton shipment that is estimated to be worth \$40 a ton. This work was taken out in the course of development in the first and second levels of the mine.

Barbee & Sidell, the lessees who recently uncovered a new vein and ore shoot on the Nil Desperandum of the Gold Bond claim, sent out yesterday a 40-ton shipment that is estimated to be worth \$40 a ton. This work was taken out in the course of development in the first and second levels of the mine.

The Big Twenty company has let a contract for the construction of a one-mile of wagon road from a point in Cripple Creek near the old Gold and Globe mill, to the company's tunnel site on Grouse mountain. The contractors have already commenced work and are expected to complete the road by the end of the month.

The daily production from the El Paso, owned by the Gold King company, is about 35 tons. A new station was opened at the 800-foot level, and the 800-foot point of the ore body is wider and richer than in any of the upper levels. The El Paso was the first location made in the Cripple Creek district, and from it the first carload ever shipped.

There is more ore in sight in the mine than at any time in its history.

A score or more of lessees working on Gold Hill are making good money out of the territory owned by the Anaconda company. The property is being leased on the E. Porter Gold King, are making shipments of high grade ore.

R. P. Russell and associates, leasing on the Black Diamond, on Tenderfoot hill, are breaking some good ore at a depth of 100 feet. A small shipment was sent out last month that went better than \$500 to the ton.

**FRIDAY LEASING COMPANY.**

The Friday Leasing company, operating on the Friday claim located on Tenderfoot hill is doing considerable development work these days. These lessees several days ago commenced to sink the main shaft and are now sinking it to a depth of 100 feet. On the level at the 100-foot point an ore chute which is 3 feet wide has been opened up for 100 feet at least and the best ore they have is in the breast of this drift. The lessees are making good money out of the property. Every day which is giving values of \$25.00 to the ton. This ore shipped comes from the ore chute and the entire vein from wall to wall is hauled to the cars. When they are down another 100 feet, the mine will be in a good place of stopping ground and the lessees will then double their production with ease.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, working on the south end of the Bonanza King, sent out yesterday a 40-ton shipment that is estimated to be worth \$40 a ton. This work was taken out in the course of development in the first and second levels of the mine.

M. B. Burke and associates, who are working the Henry Adney lode under a \$25,000 bond and lease, are obtaining encouraging assays on float rock, and are starting the work of sinking a compartment shaft within the next few days.

Ten sets of lessees are working on the Work company's ground, and all of them are shipping ore. The best show-

ing is on the block of ground being worked by Reed & Morgan on the Morning Glory. Here there is three feet of rock, the greater portion of which is pay ore. The vein runs in the northeast and is about 10 feet wide. The vein and shoot is undoubtedly the extension of the Jack Pot.

The output from the Empire State ground this month will be from \$80 to \$100 a ton. The ore is of the average grade of \$40 a ton. The directors have not yet decided about putting in a new plant of machinery, but evidently from the large showing in the lower levels, a large compressor and hoist will be put in in the near future.

Seven sets of lessees working on the Free Coinage ground are now shipping more ore from the mine than at any time during the year. All of the lessees expire January 1. The best showing is on the block of ground worked by Wilhelm and associates on the Wilson. The last two carloads sent out averaged close to \$500 per ton. The streak of pay is from six to 10 inches in width. Three shifts are employed, and it can be seen that the lessees are doing well.

Alexander Hickman, leasing on the south end of the Sheriff on Raven hill has a splendid showing at a depth of 20 feet. The entire bottom of the drift is of the ore, which is being timbered and it is the intention of the lessees to sink to a depth of 100 feet.

A station is being cut at a depth of 450 feet on the Adelle C. situated on Mineral hill. Several of high grade veins are in evidence, but as yet in paying quantities has not yet been found in place. The property is being worked by Chicago operators.

Manager Dan Hanley of the Cripple Creek Enterprise, who is working on this city, is slated over a vein cut in the shaft by the contractors. The mineral as it shows is three feet in width and carries fair values, but not pay.

The vein dips into the shaft at a depth of 100 feet. The property is being worked by Chicago operators.

The following shipments have been sent out this week from the Pharmacists on Bull Hill, Wilcox & Taylor, leasing on the first level of the Jones shaft, one car of \$25 ore, the McAdams base, one car of \$25 ore, and the Johnson operating on the fifth level of the same workings, will market a car of smelting ore tomorrow. Lyons & Carey, operating the old workings of the company, shipped a car of \$50 grade ore.

Peterson & Co., who are working two shifts on the south end of the Tontine, are saving ore assaying as high as \$60 a ton. These lessees have cut a vein in the second level, 100 feet from the surface, and are now sinking a short distance from the famous Damon vein, which has produced more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

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That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative.

25c. All druggists. **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS**

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS. It is the best.

plung proposition as soon as the ground can be opened. Assays from the vein which is now three feet wide, give values of from \$40 to \$50 to the ton and the lessees today said that it was very probable that they would send out their first carload of ore this week.

E. D. Jaquette, who is operating the Free Coinage company, received returns from a 20-ton shipment sent out the first of the week, which gave values of two tons of ore, which was improved grade from any taken out of the property for some time. This property is owned by the Horseshoe Mining company with N. H. Scheuer as superintendent.

The O'Curry Herald reports that a four-foot body of milling ore has been opened up in the Robtail mine in the Colorado Gulch, Red Mountain district. The Robtail is a shipper when the management cares to mine the smelting ores, but for the past 18 months the working force has been engaged in developing the property for a milling proposition.

The Charter Oak mine, long ago known for its productiveness, is to be opened up by a 500-foot tunnel a greater depth than has heretofore been attained. Orin Kimball, part owner of the mine, and another man have a good winter's job of work in mind. While T. Trippe, who is also largely interested, shares in the anticipation of finding something good.

Work on the Black Prince properties on King Solomon mountain is progressing. The Contention mill, which the new company has leased, will be in operation in about ten days. Besides connecting the mines with the Contention tram at the Red Mountain district, the outside work being done on the bank and boarding house, blacksmith shop and other smaller buildings. About 60 men are employed above and below. The company's lease on the Contention mill runs until May and has been secured for the purpose of erecting a mill on the ground to decide the advisability of erecting a mill for the Black Prince. In the meantime a force of six or eight men are working on the Shenandoah Dives by contract lease—that is the contractors will do the work of sinking the vein and will take in payment certain ore. This work is expected to open up that part of the Contention company's holdings in such shape that operations can be resumed on a large scale when the Black Prince lease on the mine is expired. Early next spring. (Silverton Standard.)

**CHAFFEE COUNTY.** Dan Holster is preparing to put some men to work on his gold claims east and south of the crater in Wells gulch. Report comes from the east that new and up-to-date machinery will immediately be installed on the Leopold.

Stacy Robinson left Wednesday for Short Creek to go to work on claims owned by him and George Sullivan. They have some very rich ore in this lead.

Charles Roberts and Mr. Schlosser are at work on the Gold Bond property at Turret. They have just encountered a six-inch vein pay streak of elegant supply.

The "Wynn Process," of which so much has been said, is not a practical process and further experiments will be carried on in the east. This statement is made by those interested.

C. J. Carneal and Albert Locke have started a new vein in their claims south of town and have a tunnel started and are in 18 feet, besides several shafts. Their ore is copper and gold.

William G. Paro, a noted and successful mining man and a friend and associate of C. J. Carneal, is here visiting the latter and while here will thoroughly investigate all the camps in this section.

Mr. H. Brown, superintendent of the Jasper mine, was in the city Wednesday making final arrangements for a carload shipment of ore from his property. He reports everything in good shape in his vicinity.

George Combs, who backs his faith in this country by his money and work, is spending time and money on a gold and copper property near the Crater. He has a well defined vein and good looking ore.

A man who has been employed at the Copper King mine in the Turret district for sorting ore for some weeks past, was in the city today, when it was learned that he had a car of excellent gold producing ore ready for shipment.

J. F. Sunby was down from Pass Creek yesterday and reports having six men steadily at work on his gold property. Sunby has stayed with Pass Creek and he has a good reason for so doing, as the mineral is there in large doses.

A. A. Sloan, the superintendent of the Anaconda at Turret, was in the city Wednesday and reported that his property is doing well. He reports that they will sink 200 feet on the working shaft and drift to their big lead which is known to be good.

Indications point towards the launching of one or two more large development companies in the Turret mining district, no distant day. Prof. O. Larson having this week received affidavits from the east to examine and compile reports on two of the most promising mining estates in the camp. (Safford Mail.)

**SUMMIT COUNTY.**

The Hamilton mine and mill are doing remarkably well these days. Both are running constantly and operating at a profit.

The Cashier property employs 50 men. Besides those regularly employed in mining and milling, a number are kept on the property, the capacity of the mill. The 20 stamps originally placed in the mill cannot handle more than half the capacity of the mine, but when the new processes are ready for operation, in the new 20-stamp addition to the building, the mine and mill will output and treat 200 tons per day.

The local sampler handled over a thousand tons of ore and concentrates during November. The bulk of the tonnage came from the Mountain Pride mine, the Nettie E. at Kokomo, the Pennsylvania at Argentine, the Pride and California at Montezuma.

The Mountain Pride mine on Baldy, is working steadily, with a good force of men, and never looked better. New bodies of mineral have recently been uncovered, and the property is making handsome profits. The character of the output is gold, silver and lead. Last week a rich streak of solid galena, a foot in width, showed up in the lower workings, which proved that deep mining was being done in the district, as well as in Leadville and Cripple Creek. The minor grades of ore from this property are milled upon the ground.

George McDonald, deputy surveyor and lessee of the famous Michigan mine, at Kokomo, was in town on Monday. The Michigan is an iron producer, and is in shape to output 75 tons per day for years, but the character of the ores

# State Mining News

## SAN JUAN DISTRICT.

During the past few weeks the Silverton Mining company, operating the North Star mine on Sultan mountain, has received seven carloads of mineral. Three more cars from Chicago will be in any day, when the final touches will be made on the mill and pumping station and then all will be in readiness to start the work in earnest.

Plans are being considered for the resumption of work at the Hercules properties on Sultan mountain, and should they mature, operations will be carried on a larger scale than ever. The plans include the driving of the Hercules tunnel, already 2,500 feet long, 5,000 feet in Sultan mountain, the enlarging of the Little Dora and the replacing of the present compressor with a much larger one.

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The Cashier property employs 50 men. Besides those regularly employed in mining and milling, a number are kept on the property, the capacity of the mill. The 20 stamps originally placed in the mill cannot handle more than half the capacity of the mine, but when the new processes are ready for operation, in the new 20-stamp addition to the building, the mine and mill will output and treat 200 tons per day.

The local sampler handled over a thousand tons of ore and concentrates during November. The bulk of the tonnage came from the Mountain Pride mine, the Nettie E. at Kokomo, the Pennsylvania at Argentine, the Pride and California at Montezuma.

The Mountain Pride mine on Baldy, is working steadily, with a good force of men, and never looked better. New bodies of mineral have recently been uncovered, and the property is making handsome profits. The character of the output is gold, silver and lead. Last week a rich streak of solid galena, a foot in width, showed up in the lower workings, which proved that deep mining was being done in the district, as well as in Leadville and Cripple Creek. The minor grades of ore from this property are milled upon the ground.

George McDonald, deputy surveyor and lessee of the famous Michigan mine, at Kokomo, was in town on Monday. The Michigan is an iron producer, and is in shape to output 75 tons per day for years, but the character of the ores

is not such as the smelters are willing to pay a price that would warrant outputting at this time. The miners need a market. The market is in their business before many months.—(Summit County Journal.)

## GILPIN COUNTY.

Oldwell & company are leasing in the 400-foot level of the Hercules mine in Illinois-Central district and this week they are shipping three cars to the Rocky Mountain concentrator at Black Hawk and one car to the sampling works. They have a good-sized block of ground and expect to take out lots of ore this winter. Sinkings are in force at this property with three eight-hour shifts and the shaft is nearing the 700-foot point and there is a nice crevice in the bottom. The smelting ores being raised show gray and yellow speckled and some have a very improved grade from any taken out of the property for some time. This property is owned by the Horseshoe Mining company with N. H. Scheuer as superintendent.

A local pool is talking of starting the Aetna mine on Quartz hill, west of the California mine. In the 300-foot level there is a crevice ranging from three to five feet in width and it is believed that with a little further drifting that the crevices would soon show up so that the mine could be started. Machinery will be installed and the ones interested are highly pleased with their prospects.

Gene Drake is doing some work in the Drake tunnel east of Black Hawk and is getting out some good smelting values of from 100 to 200 ounces per ton, but on account of the low price of silver he does not intend to make shipments for the present.

Meyer, Nicholas & company who are working the Sapp mine on Quartz











**ITALIAN MINISTER HAS  
DEPARTED FROM CARACAS**

By Associated Press.  
Caracas, Dec. 17.—At 8 o'clock this morning Minister Bowen flew to the Italian legation in a state coach accompanied by Secretary Russell and the Italian minister, Signor De Riva and the Italian consul, Signor Casarelli, and conducted them to the local station, where they were met by the leading Italian residents of this city. Mr. Bowen then accompanied the minister to his car, shook hands with him, and handed him papers and cigars for his journey to La Guayra.

The Venezuelan newspapers are ignorant of the fact that the Italian minister has not yet ultimatum to the Venezuelan government yesterday afternoon and therefore was no crowds at the station and hostile demonstration.

The city is quiet today.

**LONDON NEWSPAPER WRITERS  
ARE TAKING SERIOUS VIEW**

By Associated Press.  
London, Dec. 18.—The developments in the Venezuelan imbroglio as revealed by Premier Balfour's statements in parliament yesterday have resulted in bringing out in the press this morning stronger expressions than ever of the desire to reach some pacific settlement of the difficulty. It is said on behalf of the government that even in last July, when German co-operation was first mooted, the government fully recognized the possibility of war with Venezuela and only postponed until winter at the suggestion of the ad-

healthy season. On the other hand, those who declare that the government of the United States forced the government of Great Britain into a virtual declaration of war are not lacking. Certainly a considerable portion of the British public was rather disagreeably surprised to find that Great Britain actually was at war and this war might have been avoided had the British waited for many months to come requiring the presence of a large naval force in Venezuelan waters and put a stop to all British trade with Venezuela. Added to this is the apprehension as to whether or not Germany would be willing to accept the status of a belligerent blockade, which would entail the stoppage of her trade also.

Henry Norman, M. F. in a newspaper article published this morning, in which he emphasizes the dangers of the position into which Germany is dragging Great Britain, contends that the only safe and dignified course for Great Britain is to seek satisfaction through co-operation with the United States.

Mr. Norman asserts that "serious and urgent warnings, private in their origin, but virtually official in their destination, have been cabled from the United States during the last few

Mr. Norman's opinion reflects a very widespread feeling with regard to the Anglo-German agreement and concerning the question of how the United States would view the existence of a state of warfare between the powers and Venezuela. The newspapers this morning ask:

"What would happen, should Germany choose to seize Marfa Island as a base for the blockade?"

The Daily News in an editorial article recently declares that the new European concert "is not to coerce a bankrupt republic, but is a revolt against the Monroe doctrine."

The Times this morning gives great prominence to a letter from Sir Robert Giffen declaring that the foreign office gravely blundered in associating itself with Germany against Venezuela.

Sir Robert contends that a blockade will be useless against a bankrupt state, while the seizure of the customs will be tantamount to annexation and full of danger, considering the peculiar relations of Venezuela to the United States.

"Further," continues the writer, "however much we may bring Venezuela to its knees, no solvent government will remain with which to deal."

Sir Robert strikes his most alarming note when he refers to the danger of Germany embroiling Great Britain with the United States. He believes that Germany would not hesitate to occupy Venezuelan territory and he thinks the least she could claim is the better. He says he doubts if Great Britain has any good moral claims against Venezuela and concludes with these words:

"The best course is to cry off at all hazards and at the utmost exact punishment for the injured seamen by getting hold, if possible, of the guilty Venezuelan officials."

The Times, without endorsing Sir

Robert's gloomy views and while it repudiates his suspicions of Germany, says it cannot hide from itself either the actual or contingent difficulties involved in this most disagreeable undertaking.

The educational bill having passed all its stages yesterday, parliament will be prorogued today. Consequently no information concerning Venezuela will be gathered from the ministers except as parliamentary papers are occasionally issued.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from The Hague says that all rumors that Holland is acting against Venezuela are at least premature. The Dutch government intends to remain strictly neutral in the matter.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacao, Dec. 17, says the Venezuelan rebels are approaching Valencia. The population of Caracacas is urging President Castro to resign. It is rumored in Willemstad, says the correspondent, that the president is hiding.

It is reported that British mariners have landed at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco.

**VANDERBILT BETTER.**  
By Associated Press.  
New York, Dec. 17.—Dr. Austin Flint  
this evening said there had been a  
change for the better in the condition  
of Cornelius Vanderbilt.



# MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN OHIO STEEL WORKS

\* By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.  
\* Canal Dover, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The corrugating mills, the main shop,  
\* the store room and the building containing the four mills on the west  
\* side of the American Sheet Steel company's mills were burned to the  
\* ground here tonight and the company is confronted with a loss of over  
\* \$1,000,000, nearly \$750,000. The company is a finished product and the remainder in  
\* buildings and machinery. A strong wind was blowing over the burning  
\* mills toward the offices and the machine shop. Fear that these, too,  
\* might be doomed caused a call for help to be sent to New Philadelphia.  
\* The fire engines from that city rendered good service. The offices,  
\* machine shops, galvanizing department and the mills on the east side  
\* are all that remain of this great plant. The loss is partly covered by  
\* insurance. A dozen railway cars standing on tracks were consumed.

**CUBAN TREATY WAS SIGNED IN HAVANA.**

By Associated Press.

Havana, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed at 11 o'clock last night by General Céspedes, Governor of Pinar del Rio, and Senor Saldo and Montes, Cuban senators. It lacks only the signatures of Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada and the approval of the United States senate to make it operative.

Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent from the present tariff on dutiable products entering the United States, a parallel list of products has been drawn up in which is set forth the reduction on each article, much by class and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material change in this list.

prevailed, there being scarcely any surf.

Early this morning the steamer Nevada, carrying 350 miles of cable, steamed close to shore and through life-saving boat's crew, went a rope of which the cable was attached, anchored and sent to President Clarence H. Mackay and the United States Telegraph officials that all was ready. The work of hauling in the cable was done so expeditiously that the officials arrived on the beach only two hours before the cable, which touched the beach and was christened at 9:55 a. m. While the cable was being spliced to the land end, Mayor Schmidt delivered a most congratulatory speech. Mr. Mackay on the successful beginning of the work. He also spoke of the importance of the undertaking and the benefit to the world at large that would result from the project.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the International Cable company, with voice full of emotion, thanked the mayor and those present. Governor Céspedes, on behalf of the state of California, paid a fervent tribute to late John W. Mackay. The formal ex-

**ATTEMPT TO LAY THE CABLE UNSUCCESSFUL**  
By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable. As a result, the big steamer Silverthorn with the cable in its hold is not forcing her prow through the waves of the Pacific tonight. She is still floating idly on the waters of the bay and aboard of her there is keen disappointment that adverse conditions made a failure of today's attempt to lay the first span of the cable toward the American possession.

Freshment tents were erected on the beach, and while the cable was being spliced, Mr. Mackay served champagne and other refreshments to a large number of specially invited guests. Mr. Mackay also gave the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1914." "The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington.

"I have the honor to inform you that the end of the Honolulu cable was successfully brought to shore this morning.

"Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Pacific Commercial

A strong unfavorable tide was the chief cause of the non-success of the first step of the great undertaking and minor casualties marked the efforts of the workmen at the cable station. The tide was less personage than Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company, who was not seriously hurt.

Today was perfect in the matter of weather conditions and the men had no further cause for a semi-holiday, fully 25,000 people gathered at the beach, one-half of them school children, to witness the beginning of the cable laying.

The Silvertown got under way from the beach at the shore soon after daylight this morning and she was at anchor off the beach soon after 9 o'clock. The surf was breaking heavily off shore but the sea was rapidly moderating. It was then decided to delay the laying of the cable until the water became somewhat smoother.

Clarence Mackay and his fellow officers of the Commercial Cable company had two large tents erected on the sands of the beach close to where the shore was to be reached. Many of the men they entertained their friends as they arrived. It was only 11 o'clock before the life saving crews from the south

Cable Company.

When the splicing was completed late in the afternoon, horses were hitched to the cable and the cable was drawn through the conduit to the cable station. At the same time the steamer Newsboy steamed out to sea five miles and anchored the cable with "balloon" buoys.

The cable was played in by the steamer Silvertown and taken aboard the ship. The splicing to the main body was completed tonight and the Silvertown headed for Honolulu at a seven-knot speed.

The first message over the cable was sent from shore to Chief Engineer Benest on the Silvertown, congratulating him on the successful landing. Several tests were made as the cable was being paid out by the Newsboy and it was found that the cable was a portion of the cable was cut up into small bits for souvenirs and distributed by President Mackay among his special guests, estimated at about 2,000. During the night the Silvertown's artillery boom from the Presidial played.

Fifty policemen were kept busy keeping the crowd out of the inclosure where the splicing was going on. President Mackay completed his lavish hospitality to his guests at about midnight and the officials of the Cable and Postal Telegraph companies.

side and the Baker's beach stations appeared on the scene with their surf boats ready to start. It was not until the boat might be needed of them in communicating between the steamer and the shore. The crews of these two boats along with the crews of two boats launched from the steamer carried a large rope to the Silver Queen, and a point just outside the line of breakers

and there they lay while one of the crew of the life savers' boats signaled for the boat of the Golden Gate Park Life saving crew to come out through the surf and take the men and horses to the land. The horses of the station drawing the boat galloped down bravely into the surf and the men of the crew climbed into their places. A favorable wind rolled up on the shelving sand and the boat came off the beach carrying into the water all there was

cheer from the crowd as the men met  
the breakers and that same cheer  
scares the horses. The team broke  
away from the driver and with the boat  
and the stage, the driver plunged into  
the crowd of men and children that had  
gathered on the beach.

Several children were knocked over  
in a wild scramble to get out of the  
way of the maddened horses. A little  
girl of about seven years, who said her  
name was Hilda, was the only child

protection of the government  
than railroads or merchants.  
Meanwhile all prices are being  
raised and there is much an-  
xiety among the middle classes  
and especially wage-earners and sal-  
aried men. The cost of living  
is considered to be out of pro-  
portion to incomes.

by the wheel of the rig and her right leg was considerably bruised. She was carried into the tent where the refreshments were being served, and there a physician who was in the crowd at the time of the injuries. The horses as they dashed to the right, the children were caught by Joseph Wright, though he was rolled over several times and barely escaped being trampled on by the animals he clung to the bridle and succeeded in bringing them to a sudden stop as they were at the entrance to the tent in which the special guests were assembled.

After several attempts the life sav-

**KANSAS SHORT OF COAL.**  
By Associated Press.  
Topeka, Kas., Dec. 12.—There is a serious shortage of coal in some portions of Kansas. Considerable quantities resulted already and much more will accrue unless the famine is relieved once. In Kiowa county there is practically no coal to be had, although the people have plenty of fuel in the form of wood. The conditions prevail in Pratt county, although on a smaller scale. The complaint is made that the railroad companies are hoarding their supplies of coal that is being shipped to the extreme western portion of the state.

Hatling of New York, was struck in the face sustaining quite a cut. George Fraser, photographer, was also hit in the face. His camera was broken. Darkness coming on the Silvertown returned to her anchorage in the bay. Another trial will be made Monday.

**THE PACIFIC CABLE.**  
By Associated Press.  
San Francisco, Dec. 14.—"In memory of John W. Gage, I christen this Pacific cable. May it always carry messages of happiness." With these words, Lucile Gage, the 11-year-old daughter of John W. Gage, governor of California, today christened the trans-Pacific cable, and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, inaugurated a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific coast. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large gathering of friends and onlookers, of which is to connect the main land with Honolulu, was accomplished without mishap, and was witnessed by 30,000 of 40,000.

**COLORADO POSTOFFICES—**  
**ADAMANTLY IN CLAS**  
\*\*\*\*\*  
By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 11.—The postoffice department has advanced 158 fourth class postmasters to the presidential class, to take effect January 1 next. They include the following:  
Colorado—Berndt, Pagosa Springs and Rifle.  
New Mexico—Springer.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**Notice.**  
All parties subscribing for the Gazette with the understanding that the amount will be paid by the Colorado Springs branch, please call at bank, corner Iowa and 10th streets, at once, as they are



# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Reliable Complete

## DENVER

### SITUATION RELATIVE TO SMUGGLER-UNION

Denver, Dec. 14.—Burdley Wells who came to Colorado from Boston to investigate the conditions at Telluride on behalf of the owners of the Smuggler-Union mine, has given out the following statement relative to the reopening of that property:

"There is little to say, except that it is clearly up to the community at Telluride to determine whether or no mining operations may be conducted in the district with reasonable expectation of proper and lawful protection against such outrages as have been perpetrated during the last two years, culminating in the murder of Mr. Collins. So far as the Smuggler-Union properties are concerned, I may say that, at the present time, there is no mining in the district, and with the heavy additional expense of the present winter months, there is no intention of resuming operations unless the present deplorable conditions at Telluride are cured. We shall certainly do nothing until the grand jury, now sitting, makes its report. The make-up of the jury is excellent. Its members are men who appreciate the seriousness of the situation, and we confidently believe they will do all in their power. Whatever their action may be, however, no important or lasting improvement in conditions at Telluride, unless the Telluride community and the state at large are sufficiently aroused to insist that in mining operations lawful protection to lives and property be given by the proper authorities. The good name of the state of Colorado is certainly at stake."

In response to inquiries, Mr. Wells said:

"There is an element at Telluride that must be driven out before owners of mines will feel safe to continue operations. The investigations of the grand jury have been in secret, and no outsider can say what will be the result of the investigation. We employed 600 men. I cannot say when we will resume operations. It depends upon the law-abiding people of Telluride do to secure protection to men who are placed in charge of the mines."

### TRASMUR CHIPLEY CONTROLS SENATORSHIP

Denver, Dec. 14.—The state canvassing board today certified out all of the election returns save those from Las Animas and San Juan counties in which the board has been asked to conduct the election. Previous to this, the board had disclosed the fact that Trasmur Chipley practically has the election of the United States senator within his power. If the board refuses to pay any attention to the courts and should seat the house of the state, the house would stand 33 Republicans and 17 Democrats. If it should seat the two Republicans, the house will stand 35 Republicans and 15 Democrats. Two of the members of the board, Governor Orman and Attorney General Post are in favor of seating the Democrats and two of them, Auditor Crouther and the Honorable Mr. Mills are in favor of seating the Republicans. Treasurer Chipley, the fifth member of the board has been away and has not had an opportunity of expressing himself on the subject. He has been in the state capital, where he is reported to be taking the deciding vote.

Reports from the San Juan and Las Animas counties state that Samuel W. Wolcott, the Republican representative-elect from those two counties, is critically ill with sciatica rheumatism and that he may not live until the legislature meets this winter. He will not be able to attend. If this is the case, the greatest doubt is as to whether or not the state will seat the Democrats and 33 Republicans, thus making a deadlock.

The attorneys argued the San Juan contest before the court of appeals this afternoon. The Democrats were represented by the Honorable Mr. Post and the Republicans by Frank C. Jones, George W. Allen and Attorney Hercy. After the arguments were completed the court took the matter under advisement and will announce its decision later. This is the case of the contest between White and Stephens.

### KILLED IN SNOW SLIDE—A report from Dillon tells of the first person to be killed by a snowslide this year.

Wm. T. Smith, a sawmill man of that city, was caught in a slide a mile above the sawmill and was instantly killed last Monday afternoon. During the morning Smith learned of a deer that had been injured by some hunters and he left the sawmill stating that he was going out to kill it, and put it out of misery. This was the last seen of him until his body was found in the slide at 2 o'clock this morning.

### THE INAUGURATION—As the time for the inauguration of Governor-elect Peabody draws near, the preparation by the Republicans for that event begins to assume definite shape and it is intended to make the inauguration of the new governor a memorable occasion.

The inauguration will be held in the state house and every body will be invited. The committee in charge of the affair will be appointed in a short time and will immediately begin the details of preparing the program.

### TRAIN WRECKED—In a wreck at Hermosa, Colo., yesterday five passengers were injured. The injured are all traveling salesmen and are George M. White, Chicago, sprained back; Charles Williams, St. Joseph, injury to right hip; M. N. Polak, fractured knee; E. P. Shepherd, Denver, head hurt; E. C. Backer, Denver, sprained wrist.

The passengers that were injured were all placed in a box car and taken to Durango. The accident was caused by the failure of a freight train to stop in time and the caboose struck the passenger coach.

### ANOTHER REQUEST FOR WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS

Denver, Dec. 12.—The attorneys for Mayor Wright and the eleven aldermen who are under contempt charges before Judge Mullin, appeared before the supreme court today and asked that body grant them a writ of superseadeas staying the execution of the district court's sentence. They filed an assignment of seven errors to support their claim. The errors are as follows:

First. The court erred in denying the motion of respondent to quash the order and writ of attachment in holding over the object of respondent that it had no jurisdiction in the cause.

Second. The court erred in finding that the injunction issued by the court was a valid injunction and was within the jurisdiction of the court.

Fourth. The court erred in finding respondent guilty of contempt of court in disobeying the said injunctive writ in signing the ordinance therein

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### APPOINTED INSTRUCTOR—It is reported that W. R. Thomas one of the editorial writers for the Rocky Mountain News has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Agricultural college at Fort Collins. He assumes the duties previously performed by Professor Allen.

ACHELIE'S BOND—County Clerk Achelie filed his bond with the court of appeals today. The bond was for \$600 and will hold until the court decides as to whether or not he is in contempt of Judge Johnson's court.

### FLAG DAY—Superintendent of public instruction, Helen Grenfell, has issued the following letter to the public:

Denver, Colo., Dec. 13, 1902.

"It is earnestly desired by the St. Louis world's fair managers of Colorado that in accordance with the suggestions of the flag day proclamation issued by Governor Orman on December 10, the schools as well as the citizens in general observe December 20 as Flag day and so far as possible by some brief exercises that they will impress the minds of the school children of the state to celebrate the 99th anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory of which our state was a part."

It is suggested that use be made of the map distributed among the schools by the board as the basis for historical exercises and that every school house display our national flag.

Feeling sure of the co-operation of the school officers, superintendents, principals of schools and teachers of this state in this matter as it has been so cheerfully given in other lines of patriotic work and expression, my hearty sympathy with the proclamation and its object, I am yours truly, Helen Grenfell."

### WOLCOTT METHODS—Private reports continue to reach this city concerning the Republican meeting which was held at Grand Junction on the night of December 3. These reports are unanimous and emphatic in their denial of the stories published the following day to the effect that the Republican representatives-elect from the western slope had endorsed a Wolcott representative for the next speaker of the house. Instead the report states that the Republican representatives-elect refused to enter into any agreement and when the matter was urged all of them except one threatened to leave the meeting and at one time did start to walk out. After continuous discussion until past midnight the meeting broke up without anyone having been endorsed.

The reports also state that for a number of days previous to the meeting a Wolcott federal officerholder from the federal building in this city canvassed the western slope counties and by giving transportation packed the meeting with Wolcott supporters. However, they only succeeded in finding one Wolcott man in the entire Republican delegation of the western slope.

### CHIPLEY'S VOTE—In one of the votes before the state canvassing board this morning Treasurer Chipley voted with Governor Orman and Attorney General Post. This was on a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow after a motion to take up the contests now before the board and settle them before the courts had acted. Some take this as an intimation that Chipley will vote with Orman and Post to seat the two Democratic contestants.

### LONG LOST BROTHER—W. E. Lewis, a brakeman on the South Park division of the Colorado & Southern, this morning received a letter from his long lost brother. Aside from containing information as to the whereabouts of his brother, the letter also contained a check the value of which is enough to keep Mr. Lewis the remainder of his days. The letter contained the information that after leaving Denver some 15 years ago his brother went to California where he still remains and during the interim he has become a millionaire. The brother in Denver is requested to make his home with the California brother.

### RADCLIFFE RETURNING—William Radcliffe, the lessee of the Grand Mead lake and preserve in Delta county, which was destroyed by a mol. two years ago, is again in Denver and will leave in a short time for the Rio Grande for the purpose of his friends.

Grande for the purpose of his friends that he has not given up his state and will endeavor to re-establish the fish-hatchery and resort business, the fish-hatchery at Grand Mesa two years ago, resulting in a killing and larger of property by residents of the burning of Radcliffe has been in England. He refused to discuss his plans today.

### ADAMS COUNTY—The board of county commissioners of Adams county met yesterday afternoon and transacted considerable business. The large representative of Mr. Carmichael of Brighton, was rented for county offices.

### RUSSELL GULCH STRIKE—The strike in the Russell gulch mine in the town of Russell, which was reported last week is proving to be very satisfactory and it is thought that a good agreement has been opened. The ore bodies in the vicinity of this mine are usually large and in the past have been followed to great depth, very often getting to the bottom of the gulch.

The Russell Gulch Mining and Development company which is operating in the Russell gulch, is taking out some

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### CONTESTS OVER SEATS IN THE STATE SENATE

Denver, Dec. 15.—The political situation took another turn this afternoon and now contests are being conducted against nearly one-half of the members-elect to the coming legislature.

Harry Bryant, of the firm of Thomas, Bryant & Lee, appeared at the secretary of state's office and filed contests against the 11 Republicans elected to the senate at the last election. The law provides for the filing of such contests within 10 days after the state board of canvassers has completed its work.

The grounds alleged in the contests are various. Among them are the following: Fraud and corruption on the part of the board of registry and the board of election judges in the various senatorial districts; intimidation of voters; illegal votes received; legal votes not counted; fraud and error in the canvassing boards of the various counties. In one instance it is charged that all the judges and clerks in practically all of the precincts of one county were Republican. The list of charges varies in no different contests filed, but the general claim of them is that fraud was practiced in those districts where the Republican nominees were successful. The following is a list of the contests: In the Twenty-fifth senatorial district Walter G. Hines contests the election of Frank R. Wood. In the Fifteenth, Chas. A. Galbreath is contesting the election of John Ewing. In the Twenty-sixth, J. C. McShane is contesting the election of S. V. Newell. In the Twenty-eighth, Chas. M. Ammons is contesting the election of Arthur Cornforth. This district comprises the counties of Douglas, Teller and El Paso. In the Twenty-seventh, Andrew Park of Pueblo is contesting the election of Frank Pryor from the same city. In the Sixth senatorial district, Daniel Healy is contesting the election of F. McDonald. In the Fourteenth senatorial district B. M. Born is contesting the election of J. G. Dick. In the Tenth senatorial district Joseph McClelland is contesting the election of W. A. Drake. Frank J. Hange of the Third senatorial district is contesting the election of Jas. Owens. This district comprises the counties of Teller and El Paso. In the Twenty-ninth district P. W. McGuire is contesting the election of L. G. Campbell. In the Sixteenth senatorial district J. A. Whiting is contesting the election of H. DeLong.

### THE STATE SENATE

The following open letter has been addressed to the manufacturers of the state of Colorado by the Colorado Manufacturers' Association:

"We take the liberty of addressing you in the interest of the exhibits which Colorado expects to make at the World's fair in St. Louis in 1904, and we would be pleased if you could indicate to us the best factory work and a state of \$50 and costs will be imposed against each defendant except the defendant Williams."

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## ALL THE NEWS

### LOCAL

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
County board of visitors has just completed an inspection of the Colorado City Jail and as a result that building has been condemned.  
Annual ball of Colorado City Woodmen of the World will be given tonight in Waycott hall.  
Charity ball will be given New Year eve for the benefit of the Day Nursery.  
Arrangements for the Real Estate exchange banquet to be given at the Alamo hotel this evening are complete and a most pleasant occasion is assured.  
A resolution now under consideration by the faculty of Colorado college makes a course in English composition compulsory for those students who show deficiency in the use of English.  
Contract was let yesterday for furnishing about 700 volumes for the high school library.  
Garfield Cullen, narrowly escaped drowning last night while skating at Jackson pond.  
Finance committee of the city council is about to begin checking the books of the city treasurer's office.  
Report of the agent of the Western Passenger association shows that nearly 25,000 tourist tickets were received here during the five months ending with October.

**Saturday, December 12.**  
Burton Holmes lectures on Denmark tonight.  
Banquet of real estate men held at the Alamo last night was of great interest and importance; complete account will be found in another column.  
There is considerable discussion of the pending examination of the books of the city treasurer who declares that he will insist upon complete investigation.  
A large number of representatives of the city met last night to consider the matter of excessive taxation in Teller county; the point most strongly brought out was the absolute necessity for united and immediate action.  
Creede and Cripple Creek Gold Mining companies and Amazon Mining company have brought suit against the Golden Circle Railway company for damages in the sum of \$25,000 each.

**Sunday, Dec. 14.**  
Current expense committee of the Young Men's Christian association has issued an appeal for funds.  
The town of Peabody, Mass., has taken up Mr. L. R. Ehrlich's idea of a century chest.  
General Booth of the Salvation Army will deliver an address at the Temple theater tomorrow night.  
A report of the late Mrs. McCready is to be made by the members of the family to the youngest girl, who is wrongfully reported to have been left in destitute circumstances.

Interesting and valuable reports on the condition of school buildings were made to the Home and Education department of the Woman's club yesterday.  
Jury in the case of Edward Gleason vs. the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company awarded the plaintiff \$1 damage; he was given 30 days in which to file motion for a new trial.  
Investigation of the books of the city treasurer has already begun at his own request.  
Estimate Danu and Assistant Postmaster Edmundson are planning to give an elaborate spread to the members of the postoffice force on Christmas day.

**Monday, Dec. 15.**  
Burton Holmes lectures tonight at Perkins hall on "Modern Mysticism."  
Opening of the Institute street car line depends now only on the weather.  
Delinquent tax sale begins this morning.  
Sackwiler's moving pictures will be shown at Temple theater tomorrow night.  
Local capital is interested in the newly incorporated South Springs Ranch and Cattle company which will operate in New Mexico.  
General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will arrive in the city this morning and lecture at Temple theater tonight.  
Rev. Dr. Boyle has definitely resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of this city and will take the pastorate of the House of Hope church at St. Paul.

M. Kinney arrived in the city Saturday evening and vigorously presents the Copper Mountain situation from his standpoint.  
City Auditor Harris makes a statement relative to the investigation of the city treasurer's books; see page 5.

**Tuesday, December 16.**  
Board of managers of the Day Nursery met yesterday to discuss arrangements for the ball to be given New Year eve.  
Dr. Florian Cajori lectures in Perkins hall tonight on "Modern Mysticism;" this is the college lecture course and there is no charge for admission.  
Stores will be open evenings from Thursday of this week until Christmas.

Meeting of the Colorado College Scientific society to be held Friday afternoon will be of unusual interest.  
Arguments in the Stratton case are being heard in the district court.  
County court granted petition allowing the Stratton holdings in the Dillon company to go in with those of the majority stockholders who have granted an option on the property to the Stratton company.  
Lockland Cullen was killed by a cave-in at the Carlton coal mine north of the city yesterday.

Revival services under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association will begin this afternoon at the Carlton street.  
Grant Pauley has resigned his position with the Midland road.  
Yesterday's delinquent tax sale was a great success.  
Secretary McGuffey of the chamber of commerce is meeting with great success in the east with his lecture "Peak, Pass and Plain."

**Wednesday, Dec. 17.**  
Cars will be run on the new Institute street line today, going as far north as Union street.  
Children of Miss Henry's school will hold a bazaar sale this afternoon for the benefit of the free kindergarten at the Day nursery.  
Judge Cunningham quashed the writ of certiorari in the Stratton will case and the case now goes back to the county court.  
The matter of a public produce market for this city is being agitated.

A. G. Sharp today has been informed of any offer for the Stratton property at Beventeenth and Welton, Denver.  
John McGinnis, a patient at St. Francis hospital, presents a strange case to medical men. He sustained a broken back about 30 days ago.  
The police department has charge of a team and wagon picked up on Cucharas street some days ago, but have not been able to find the owner.  
Prof. Cajori lectured last night in Perkins hall on "Modern Mysticism."  
A series of revival meetings began last night at the First Christian church under auspices of the Y. M. C. A.  
The committee auditing the accounts of the city treasurer has not completed the

work, but will be able to report in a few days.  
E. J. Hunt was elected manager for 1903 of the college football team.

### STATE

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
Republicans are planning to make the inauguration of Governor Peabody the grand jubilee of its kind ever held in the state; the celebration is to last three days.  
A number of gambling devices in Cripple Creek were seized yesterday and locked up in the city jail.  
A Denver man has been elected captain of the Stanford football team.  
Owing to a division in the state board of canvassers in respect to contested elections, State Treasurer Chipley has the power to decide whether the next United States senator from Colorado shall be a Republican or a Democrat.  
General Booth of the Salvation Army is expected in Denver Saturday morning.  
William P. Smith, a saw mill man, was killed in a snowslide near Dillon.  
Postoffices at Berthoud, Pagosa Springs and Rifle have been advanced to the presidential class.  
San-Sunshine apex suit has been set for the district court at Cripple Creek for December 15.  
Directors of the school district which comprises the southern part of Pueblo have purchased a block of ground and are preparing for the erection of a \$200,000 high school building.

**Saturday, December 12.**  
Attorneys for Mayor Wright and the 11 aldermen of Denver who are under sentence for contempt, have asked the supreme court for a writ of superseades staying the execution of the district court's sentence.

St. Helen Grenfell, superintendent of public instruction, recorded that the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase be celebrated in connection with flag day December 10.

Private reports continue to reach Denver of an interesting light on the Republican meeting which was held at Denver December 3.

Attorney General Post denies that he has been approached by either party with reference to the case of the state supreme court.

Representative-elect Jones of Summit county is reported to be seriously ill.  
Representatives of eastern Democrats are inquiring about lands in Logan, Morgan and Washington counties.

Over \$500,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia was burned by the sheriff's forces in Cripple Creek last night.

In a case on trial in Pueblo the constitutionality of the law forbidding the sale of various liquors to minors is called into question.  
Temple Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, intends to build a fine new lodge building.

Manufacture has been incorporated to manufacture the Elspass roller quartz mill at Pueblo.

Pueblo people are becoming aroused over high prices on meats which they attribute to a combination among local retailers.

**Sunday, Dec. 14.**  
It is charged that the persons in charge of compiling the official vote for Arapahoe county on the Bucklin bill did not properly handle the figures. The error has no effect upon the result.

The Denver porch climber has scored against his third victim.  
H. J. Hersey will be the assistant attorney general of the incoming state administration.

**Monday, Dec. 15.**  
The "My Partner" company disbanded in Denver last night and the leading man was arrested on a warrant procured by George H. Jones, the manager, who charged him with threats to do bodily injury.

Charges made in Denver in connection with the Golden Cycle case have caused a great deal of excitement in Cripple Creek.  
Sheriff Robinson of Teller county was injured by a fall on an icy sidewalk yesterday.

Cripple Creek District Press club was removed in a body to the state penitentiary, where it was passing a regulation commending the warden, was allowed to escape.  
Snow in the Cripple Creek district is from six to eight inches deep.

New lodge of Eagles was instituted in Goldfield last night with a membership of 10.  
Representative-elect Samuel W. Jones of Summit county, who has been ill at Centerton, Mo., is improving.

Steamboat Springs has been acquired by a Denver syndicate; the price is said to have been about \$250,000.  
Rev. Bruce Brown, pastor of the Central Christian church of Denver, has accepted a call to North Side Christian church of Chicago.

Snow storm extended over the entire state; in the San Luis valley the snow was the heaviest for years.  
Fire in the early morning morning at St. Louis caused a loss of about \$150,000.

**Tuesday, December 16.**  
Contests were filed with the secretary of state against the eleven Republicans elected to the Colorado senate at the last election. Frauds are alleged.  
Teller district grand jury returned 11 indictments, the majority of them being against the Stratton holdings in the Dillon company; the jury was also to discover the murderer of Arthur Collins.

State news today on page 8.  
Missouri Pacific will erect a two-story addition to its present depot on Union avenue in Pueblo.  
Pueblo airport of the C. & F. & I. will tender a banquet to J. C. Osgood the latter part of the week.

**Wednesday, Dec. 17.**  
D. S. Beards was sentenced at Denver to from four to five years in the state penitentiary for forgery.  
The military governor of Samoa has written for a supply of Rocky Ford cantaloupes and tomatoes for planting in the islands.

Canon City council has begun a crusade against the Sunday saloon.  
E. D. Johnson of Breckenridge had both feet frozen and they may have to be amputated.  
Two arrests have been made at Telluride of persons indicted by the special grand jury called to investigate the murder of Superintendent Collins.  
The Colorado managers for the World's fair are planning a unique exhibit of the state's products in the form of three pyramids.  
Dynamite was used to destroy cabins and other property belonging to the Indian Bill and Stanley gangs near Lamar.

District court at Cripple Creek spent yesterday on the Sedan-Sunshine apex suit.

### GENERAL

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
John H. Schettler, former member of the house of delegates of St. Louis, was convicted of bribery in connection with the Suburban franchise deal, and given four years in the penitentiary. This is the ninth bottle case disposed of thus far.

A movement is on foot among the thousands of clerks employed by the Santa Fe railroad to secure a general increase in wages paid to this class of railroad employees.

A dispatch from Manila says that cholera is spreading among the lake Moros. It is believed the epidemic will prove serious.

The two societies composed of Philippine veterans, the National Society of the Army of the Philippines and the Philippine Veterans have been merged and the National Society of the Army of the Philippines is the one that survives.

Laying of the Pacific cable will start at San Francisco at 10 o'clock this morning; formal ceremonies will be held.

The new Wooster (Ohio) university was dedicated yesterday in the presence of alumni and friends of the institution, a year after the disastrous fire which practically wiped out the university. The buildings cost more than \$400,000.

**Saturday, December 12.**  
John Van Horn, former president of the Western Union Telegraph company, is seriously ill of neuritis of the stomach at his home in Pewee Valley, Kentucky.

John N. Partridge has resigned, to take effect January 1; ill health is given as the cause.

Judge Jervis W. Carter, aged 72, former private secretary of Governor Sheldon and district attorney of the Fourth judicial district of Dakota territory, was found dead in bed at Sioux Falls. Death was caused by heart failure.

Judge John W. Henry died at his home in Kansas City after a long illness; he was formerly chief justice of the state supreme court and would have been 73 years old next month.

Heavy snow storm is general throughout Kansas.

Great scarcity of coal is reported in Kansas county, Kansas, and in some other parts of the state.

President Riley of the Santa Fe denies that his road has purchased the Texas Central.

Attempt to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable was unsuccessful; there were accidents resulting in minor casualties. President Mackay himself being slightly injured.

President Mitchell was before the coal strike commission for an hour yesterday.

**Sunday, Dec. 11.**  
A general increase of wages of trainmen on the Southern railway, averaging about 5 per cent in amount, has been granted by the officials of that road.

And in many sections blizzard weather prevails.

The sixth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard clubs was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday. Many delegates from various states were in attendance.

Dr. F. G. Peabody, editor of the Harvard Graduates Magazine, and Orville G. Frantz, one of the student body, spoke for the faculty, the graduates and the undergraduates, respectively.

The town of Ventura, Iowa, was nearly wiped out by fire. Klover Brothers' general store, John Etzel, drug store, Pollock's bank and Bragar's general store were destroyed. Total loss, \$50,000. Insurance, \$25,000.

John Van Horn, former vice president of the Western Union Telegraph company, is dead at his home in one of the suburbs of Louisville, Kentucky.

**Monday, Dec. 15.**  
The government of the Suez and the Suez Canal company reports that a large majority of the tribe is afflicted with incurable diseases and that the tribe will be practically annihilated within a few years.

Major Alexander Shaw, financier, coal operator and philanthropist, died suddenly in Baltimore of heart failure.

Major Shaw reports seven inches of snow which has delayed trains.

Franchises to construct an electric street railway in Manila and its suburbs will be maintained and operate an electric light, heat and power system are to be awarded after competitive bidding.

Landing and unloading of the shore end of the Pacific cable was accomplished yesterday and the cable steamer has started for Honolulu.

Investigating advance rates on railroad freight.  
The senate in executive session discussed the Venezuelan situation.  
The house took up the legislative appropriation bill.

### WASHINGTON NEWS

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
A joint resolution was offered in the house by Mr. Shafter (Cal.) authorizing the president to propose to Great Britain and Germany to submit their claims against Venezuela to arbitration and to guarantee the payment of the awards that may be found.

The department of the interior has sent to the house a draft of a bill providing for the sale of timber on forest reserves and for the sale or rental of lands within the forest reserves.

The bill for the retirement of General H. H. Merriam as a major general instead of a brigadier general, was favorably acted upon by the senate committee on military affairs.

Senate committee on military affairs has agreed to report a general army retirement bill.

**Saturday, December 13.**  
House passed 173 private pension bills.  
Hearings of the immigration bill by the senate committee on immigration were concluded yesterday.

Senate committee on education and labor heard arguments for and against the eight-hour day bill.

Representative De Armond has introduced a resolution requesting complete information on Venezuelan affairs.

**Sunday, Dec. 14.**  
The secretary of the treasury has reappointed the present government board of tea experts for the next calendar year.

It is officially announced in Vienna that Herr Hengelmuehler von Hengenberg, the Austrian-Hungarian minister at Washington, has been raised to the rank of an ambassador.

Secretary Root appeared before the military committee of the house and submitted an extended argument in support of the department bill for a general staff.

The house adopted the resolution providing for the session on Sunday, February 8, for paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Sewall of New York.

The president has selected Lloyd Griscom, Jr., now minister to Persia, to be minister to Japan, succeeding Mr. Burk, deceased. He also has selected Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, present minister to Greece, to succeed Mr. Griscom as minister to Persia.

Joint resolution presented by Representative De Armond proposes to change date of presidential inauguration from March 4 to April 30 and that new congress should convene on May 1.

A favorable report was ordered by the senate committee on appropriations to the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the use of the department of agriculture in stamping out the foot and mouth disease in New England states.

**Monday, Dec. 15.**  
Senator Proctor hopes to secure action this week on his bill for the reorganization of the military force of the United States.

The states of the United States will have a large portion of the time of the senate devoted to the consideration of the bill for the Saturday adjournment for the holidays.

At the same time, during the present week, will be occupied chiefly with odds and ends of legislation of comparatively little general importance.

**Tuesday, December 16.**  
Benjamin F. Dennison, treasurer of the American Baptist Publication society, is dead.

A delegation headed by General Maximilian Gomez waited upon President Palma at Havana and requested that no further prosecutions be brought against the men who were general at the recent strike; President Palma promised to consider the matter.

Lieutenant General Miles has telegraphed from Yokohama that he will arrive in Paris December 25 and inspect the Japanese army.

Sol Hirsch, ex-United States minister to Turkey, died at Portland, Oregon, yesterday.

**Wednesday, Dec. 17.**  
The Pennsylvania railroad has been granted the tunnel franchise asked, by which it will enter New York city.

The court martial of Captain Rogers at Manila for disrespectful language to General MacArthur was concluded.

Three cases of bubonic plague are under treatment in the Swinburne island hospital at Quarantine, N. Y. The sufferers are the first and second cooks and the second steward of the Prince line steamer "Dante," which was quarantined here.

President Buer of the Reading railroad made a statement deprecating the course pursued by the independent coal operators, who, it is alleged, have forced the price for their coal up to \$11.50 a ton to dealers, equal to \$4 to the consumer.

### FOREIGN

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
A rumor has reached Aden, Arabia, of the assassination of the Mad Mullah in Somalia. The mullah is said to have been killed while on his way to the beach, inflicting while on his way to the beach, inflicting while on his way to the beach.

A dispatch from London says that Robert Harding Milward, formerly solicitor of the Duke of Marlborough and at one time a leading lawyer of the Midland railway, died yesterday of a heart attack, having been in the service of the railway for 34 years from a firm which became bankrupt in June.

ed that the United States does not intend to intervene.  
Statement that Italy, through her legation at Caracas, is to demand payment of her claims against Venezuela, has been confirmed.

Arrival of the United States gunboat "Albatross" at Mayaguez was due to an unfounded rumor that Minister Bowen was in danger.

A dispatch from London says that Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Foster, commanding the Royal Engineers on the island of the Philippines, has been appointed military attaché to the British embassy at Washington.

The Victoria hotel in Quebec was completely destroyed by fire. The guests and employees escaped uninjured. Loss \$100,000.

**Tuesday, December 15.**  
The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the libel proceedings against the Socialist Vorwarts newspaper have been dropped by the public prosecutor at the request of the family of the deceased.

There is no foundation for the report that an attempt was made on the life of the emperor of Mexico while he was leaving the railroad station for the palace.

The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, denied in the house of commons that the British commander was responsible for the sinking of the Venezuelan ship.

The education bill passed its third reading today in the house of lords.

Premontory symptoms of another volcanic eruption have been experienced in Kingston, island of St. Vincent. La Soufriere was disturbed yesterday and there were peculiar electrical discharges and detonations from the volcano last night.

A special dispatch received in London from the island of St. Vincent, La Soufriere was disturbed yesterday and there were peculiar electrical discharges and detonations from the volcano last night.

The British flag is now flying over the fort at Puerto Cabello.

El Mocho Hernandez, Parados and other revolutionary leaders have been arrested.

A firm in Antwerp which trades with Venezuela has received a dispatch from Caracas saying that President Castro's position is growing daily more difficult.

A new revolution seems imminent. General Hernandez, the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, arrived in La Guayra.

In a patriotic speech he compared Venezuela with Poland and called his followers to rally to the flag.

### MINING

**Friday, Dec. 12.**  
Mining stock market yesterday showed continued improvement with volume of sales larger than several important gains.

Pacific Mining and Great Britain company, with headquarters in this city, has an excellent showing in the Granite district.

Good reports are received from the Wild Duck claim of the North Fork Placer company.

The Florence well of the Fraser Oil and Gas company is pumping at the rate of 100 barrels per day.

Cripple Creek mining stock exchange will co-operate with the Colorado Springs and Leadville exchange in the present method of taxing non-productive property.

**Saturday, December 13.**  
Mining stock-market held up fairly well on prices, but decreased in volume of business.

Shipment of 14 tons, sent out by Gilmore and Searies, operating on Block G of the Morning Glory No. 2 of the Work company, returned three ounces gold to the ton.

Meeting of stockholders of the Copper Mountain Gold Mining company was adjourned until December 22.

**Sunday, Dec. 14.**  
Mining stock market showed continued improvement, but in volume of business was not so strong.

Mandamus proceedings to compel President M. Kinney and Acting Secretary Miss Miller of the Copper Mountain company to surrender the books came up in the district court yesterday morning.

Question of salary of officers and office expenses of mining companies is being investigated.

Gold prospecting is reported on Bear Creek canon claims and good showing is said to have been made.

United States circuit court in Denver has been asked to assume jurisdiction in the Golden Cycle case; sensational affidavit accompanied the petition; state supreme court also was asked to issue writ of prohibition; see state news page.

and what we can actually see in progress in our own life subject in this article. Comparatively recent movements, such as the submergence and elevation of land, have long been noted along our coast lines in elevated and denuded areas, and depressions beneath the waves of well-known old landmarks.

The elevation of all the Pacific coast line from Alaska to "Terra del Fuego" as observed by Darwin and many others, and the depression of portions of the Scandinavian peninsula and its elevation on the other side, are also well observed facts. Hundreds of other observations go to show the present as well as past instability of the earth's crust beyond all question.

In the Arkansas canon, near Leadville, a series of lake deposits form prominent table lands for some miles between the towns of Granite and Leadville. These lake beds were deposited shortly before the present time.

These lake beds have locally been consolidated by iron oxide into a conglomerate rock, and these strata have been tilted from 10 to 25 degrees by the subsequent rising of the mountains.

Along the foothills of our mountains on the eastern slope, near Boulder, especially, the lake terraces show a decided dip to the eastward from the mountains. These lake beds are certainly postglacial.

Of more recent local movements we have ample evidence in land slides. The base of Aspen mountain is formed by a series of terraces, the upper ones evidently slipped off from the concave side of granite that forms the backbone of the "knife-edge" mountain.

The direct cause of this slipping is doubtless an underlying bed of soft, porous porphyry, a soft, porous porphyry. That these landslide movements of the past are still continuing is shown by the fact that shafts put down in Valejo gulch to reach the base of the mountain are still sinking and moving down hill.

It may be of some significance that Aspen mountain is the theater of the greatest and most intricate faulting movement of any mountain before the present time.

We have already alluded to the crushing of timbers in the mines of Smuggler mountain; whether this is due to "creeping" from excavation or to actual slipping of the hillside is not yet definitely settled.

These brief observations that have come under our own eye, we turn to those made by Mr. H. C. Lay, of Telluride. If there is any region in Colorado where earth movements are more pronounced than in the highly volcanic one of the San Juan mountains, and Mr. Lay has had unrivaled opportunities for making his observations during the past 18 years.

The importance of geologically recent earth movements in the San Juan region may be inferred from the fact that the area of a single landslide within the quadrangle is 10 square miles.

"The practical good done by the report of the United States Geological survey on the San Juan mountains," says Mr. Lay, "is shown by the fact that on one property alone, situated in a landslide tract, considerable outlay has been made. On the publication of the report, the owner of the property definitely suspended and further fruitless expenditure was avoided. The tract between the Elizabeth and Ballard mines was the scene of unusual disturbances, continuing to a recent date. By and by the landslides began to split downward 60 or 70 feet and large blocks were broken from their sides, the edges which are as sharp as if the fracture had taken place but yesterday. The earlier movements may have been caused by the pressure of the more recently formed crevices are nearly vertical and do not exceed 10 feet in width, their most likely origin was the short quick blow of an earthquake.

At El Paso, 2000 feet below the Telluride valley (the San Juan mountains), the sliding is constant. It is reported that carefully fixed surface points have moved eight feet in six years, and that the points in the mine levels which are originally level, are now sloping. The strata gradually rise until they become vertical when they are replaced by others having the former inclination.

"Earthquakes have doubtless had indirectly much influence in bringing about the breaking of the San Juan mountains and liberation of direction into new channels of subterranean waters.

"On January 1, 1894, an earthquake occurred with the usual vibratory and other accompaniments. In the volcanic region the earth tremors were especially felt, but in the bedded volcanics it was generally observed on the surface near Telluride which is located on gravel and at Red mountain, six miles from Telluride, the strata were tilted. The wave said to have come from Red mountain, it is observed, is nearer the supposed former focus of volcanic activity, and has been the scene of much solfataric action.

"Underground there were considerable differences of force. At Red mountain the miners fled from the workings of the 'Guston,' 'Yankee Girl' and other mines, while on the Telluride side with one exception they did not observe the shock or else paid no attention to it.

"In the adit or lowest surface level of the 'Sheridan' mine in Marshall Basin, the miners 2,000 feet from the surface and 2,500 feet below the surface were driven to the surface by the shock. 170 feet higher and overhead were not disturbed. This adit level coincides with the division between the andesitic tuffs and breccias of the San Juan formations and a surface of the same level is also andesite forming the lowest member of the Messers, Cross & Farlington's 'Intermediate Series.'

"Men in other workings of the 'Smuggler' mine, 100 to 1,500 feet below the adit level, were not disturbed. The consequence, while a vertical shaft 650 feet deep recently completed, was not affected.

"In the succeeding summer and thereafter, the lower strata, both surface and subterranean, were disturbed, but before and the mines were in consequence much inconvenienced. This disturbance is also in part due to the fact that the strata are tilted. It is likely that slight earthquakes are more common than generally believed in this region.

"An important part played in the production of the disturbances is by the percolation of surface waters through the porous volcanic complex and San Miguel conglomerate and by the partial plasticity of the last named thus brought about with each retreating spring. From an article by Prof. Arthur Lakes in December Mines and Minerals.

**Brooklyn's McKinley Memorial.**  
In the Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, there was unveiled Sunday a window in memory of the late President McKinley.

Simply marked the service. There was no attempt at decoration. The memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Carson, pastor of the church, and a personal friend of the president. The window is a magnificent reproduction of Hoffman's "Gethsemane."

Christ is shown kneeling in prayer. His face is upturned in agony, and his face is upturned in agony, and his face is upturned in agony.

At the top is a medallion of the martyred president with intertwined American flags. His last words, "It is God's way, his will be done," appear in a scroll beneath the flags.

The Rev. Mr. Carson's theme was "The Men Who Made America." He referred in passing to the death of Thomas Brackett Reed, to whom his

and what we can actually see in progress in our own life subject in this article. Comparatively recent movements, such as the submergence and











the treaty for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties there was a public restoration of the Monroe Doctrine a reservation which is noted in White's handwriting above the signature to the treaty, the first formal acknowledgment of that doctrine Europe had made since the restoration of Andrew White, Educator and Diplomat, by E. D. Edwards, in the American Monthly view of Reviews.

**Brave Boer Women.**

In the Wet's "Three Years' Wars," his description of the concentration camps, he frees himself once and for all of stored up indignation.

"Proclamations had been issued by Lord Roberts, prescribing that any building within 10 miles from the railway where the Boers had blown up or broken the railway line should be burned down. This was also carried out, but not within the specified radius, but everywhere throughout the state. Everywhere houses were burned down or destroyed with dynamite. And, worse as the furniture itself and the grain was burned, and the sheep, cattle and horses were shot down in heaps, and sheep killed by thousands by the Kaffers and the National scouts, or run through by the troops with their bayonets. Devastation became worse and worse and fire did not stop."

"And the Boer women—did they courage with this before their eyes? no means, as when the capturing of men, or rather the war against them against the possessions of the Boer country, they took to bitter flight to remain at least a few days from the enemy. In order to keep something themselves and their children, they looted the carriages with grain and the most indispensable furniture. When then a man approaches a farm, even at night, all sorts of things are taken away. The father had to take hold of the leading of the team of oxen, and the mother whip, or vice versa. Many a smart, brave daughter rode on horseback, urged the cattle on, in order to keep out of the hands of the pursuing men as far as possible, and not to be driven away to the concentration camps, with the British called refugee camps (camps of refugees)."



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**Not the Only Coloradoan Who "Represents" in  
the Nation's Capital--Postmaster General  
and Marriage of Female Clerks.**

If statehood is lost to New Mexico and Arizona at this session of congress, it will be due to the persistent hostility of Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories. Senator Beveridge has conducted an unrelenting campaign against statehood for the territory.

On the great lakes, the freight tonnage continues to exceed that of last season. During October last year, 5,408,885 tons of freight were reported as received at domestic ports. For the year or the first 10 months of the year, receipts were reported for 6,040,519 different ports. The total of all classes of freight receipts to domestic waterways for the month of October last was 37,739,717 tons. For the like period of this year, receipts were 46,148,388 tons. The registered tonnage moved thus far this season amounted to 64,205,263 tons, representing 71,291 vessels and 1,961,834 persons. Representing 70,718 vessels arriving, representing 70,718 vessels arriving.

The ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have this month handled 18,868,500 bushels of grain, or 34.71 per cent. of last year's receipts. The total for the last year was 54,364,000 bushels. Grain and flour receipts for this year were equal to 18,048,000 bushels, compared with 18,054 bushels last year to the end of October.

The total coal shipments from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News reported last month were 880,940 tons. For the month ending with the first of this month, the quantity of 899,365 tons was shipped from New York harbor points, 1,844,134 tons from Philadelphia, 1,468,237 tons from Baltimore, and 1,000,000 tons from New York harbor.

Coal receipts at Boston this month amounted to 3,338,744 tons, compared with 4,150,225 tons last year, to the end of October.

The southern coal movement shows a decline in the supply to November 1 of 1,044,881 bushels. This is an advance of 1,044,881 bushels. This is an advance of 1,044,881 bushels for the receipts for an equal period of

“I would like to see the fathers of these girls,” he repeated. “It may be necessary to send them to the mills. If I don’t think a girl is a waste, I’ll give her the blood of my children into money. It is an outrage. I would like to see what instincts he has.”

The chairman of the commission spoke with much feeling and his views apparently received the approval of the other commissioners.

Darrow, for the miners, said it was not altogether the fault of the parents, but the employers are to blame for not providing enough to permit a man to keep his children in school. Judge Gray replied:

“That may be, but there are miners who are not willing to enable them to keep their children out of the workplace.”

A small Slavonian girl, aged 15, who worked all night, also gave her testimony through a 15-year-old girl in

To the Honorable District Court of  
 San Miguel County, Colorado.  
 The undersigned grand jury, chosen,  
 selected and sworn in for the county  
 of San Miguel, in the state of Colo-  
 rado, at this November term hereof in  
 the year of our Lord one thousand nine  
 hundred and sixteen, do respectfully make  
 the following report, to-wit:  
 "That they have set for a period of  
 3 days and have diligently investigated  
 and every of the matters and  
 things which they were required to in-  
 vestigate, and the charges of the court  
 and have also investigated various oth-  
 er matters that have been called to  
 their attention. That they have found  
 and do return herewith 50 true bills for  
 various offenses charged against 22 dif-  
 ferent persons arising out of the riot  
 that occurred at the Smuggler Union  
 mine on July 8, 1901. That they have  
 found and return herewith a true bill  
 against John Doe for the murder of  
 a certain individual on November 15, 1902.  
 That after a diligent investigation  
 they have been unable to charge any  
 certain individual with the commission  
 of that crime.  
 That they likewise have found a true  
 bill against John Doe for assault with  
 intent to murder James Phelan on  
 November 24, 1901, but after dili-  
 gent investigation have been unable to

made two arrests. The arrests are of the men who were indicted by the special grand jury that reported yesterday. The two men arrested are Harry Harding, steward at the Miners' Union hospital and John Taylor, a bar-tender. Harding has three counts against him. His bond was fixed at \$8,000. Mr. Taylor stated that he did not anticipate that the officials would meet with any resistance in making the arrests. In discussing the coming legislature, Mr. Taylor stated that he intended to introduce a bill against boycotting. He would make it a crime for any person or set of persons to establish a boycott against any man or place of business. His bill is the result of the several boycotts that have been declared against prominent business men of Teluride.

**ELKS HOME**—Articles of incorporation incorporating the Elks home were filed with the secretary of state today. The home will be built at Fort Collins. The capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000 to be divided into 2,500 shares at \$10 per share. The object of the home is to provide a home for Elks.

the mine has been diminished. Each time it has been enlarged a little when rebuilt.

McMinn and others leasing on the north end of the Maud Helena of the Pilgrim company have found a very good vein which gives values of from \$20 to \$300 a ton. These leasees now have a shaft started at the surface where it will be pushed with all speed to the 100-foot point.

The War Eagle is making about the same production in a week. Four carloads of ore were filled up yesterday and further shipments will be made tomorrow. A large part of the ore is treated at the Economic reduction works.

Leases on the Vindicator properties are being made for the usual amount of shipments from their lease. The Banner lease on block 7 will tomorrow send out a shipment of \$80 screenings.

So Laneto on Vindicator No. 2 sent out 20 tons the first of the week and his lease is good.

Wilson & Dalzell on block 1 yesterday sent out a shipment of two carloads which will give values in the neighborhood of \$40 to the ton.

McMinn & Osborn today sent out a carload of ore. The lease on the Brunton samplers that will run in the neighborhood of three ounces or better to the ton. These leasees are getting this rich ore from the third level of the Tornado of the Pilgrim company.

control of the easement in any canal or any other unfounded pretensions, at American lethargy whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

**TRADES COUNCIL BALL.**—The various committees appointed by the Federated Trades council to arrange for its ball and entertainment to be given at the Temple theater Christmas night, report good progress. The event is projected as one of the happenings of the winter and every union man in the city is taking interest. An interesting program has been arranged to take place on the stage at 8:30. The features, planned for the entertainment are this winter in the person of Mr. Malley of the city and Jimmy Handley of New York will give a boxing match of three rounds and Mr. Malley will give an exhibition of bag punching. Fink's orchestra of 12 players will furnish the music for the dancing.

For all the news, Read the Weekly Gazette.



# GRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY

The 10-day option on the Monroe and Johnson lease on the Grace Greenwood property, the Ajoconda company, held by Franklin S. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., was taken up on Wednesday, and the purchase price, \$5,000, was paid to the original leaseholder. The lease has about 150 months to run. It is developed at present by shaft not more than 20 feet deep, from which about 60 tons of ore has already been shipped. The purchasers will equip the workings with machinery and develop shaft. The lessees of the Cardinal on the south spur of Gold hill sent out Wednesday a car of ore that is estimated at \$50 a ton.

A new compressor was hauled to the American Eagles on Bull hill Wednesday afternoon. It will be installed immediately. The property at present is one of the best producers of the Stratton estate.

The contractors sinking the main shaft of the new working shaft of the El Paso company on the Columbia claim. The mine is making its usual production and is shipping its entire product to the smelters.

The Stratton Creek Mining & Development company has closed its assay office at Summit. In the future all this work will be done by assay of the mine.

Edward J. Vergne, general manager of the Isabella and Elkton is enthusiastic over the showing in these two old-time favorites. He says: "The little accident at the Isabella where five smokestacks were blown out a few nights ago did not amount to much. The showing in the company's workings on this property never looked better. At the 1,000-foot point a new ore shoot has been opened up on the El Paso Vista. It is a very good turn out to be something very good. The different sets of lessees working in the old slopes are making steady shipments and the grade of the ore is good."

The mine is looking better today than it has for years past and I am confident that one of these days dividends can again be commenced. On the Elkton, John W. Thompson, is now outputting about 50 tons a day and the average grade of the ore is about \$32. Just how wide the body of ore is has not been determined. A crosscut has been driven through the 12 feet, without any walls yet in sight.

"At the 700-foot level north a crosscut is being driven east and the indications point to a new vein and shoot. The best of the crosscut. No one says have been obtained, but it is almost certain that a vein opened up near the surface is close at hand. No attempt is being made to sink below the 700-foot level. The mine will be run until such time as the different companies troubled with big flows of water in this section of the camp come together and organize a pumping association."

This will be either by driving a tunnel or sinking a big shaft. Half a dozen or more schemes have been proposed and submitted to the mine owners in this proposition, but no definite action has been taken.

More ore will be sent to the different smelters throughout the state this month than in any one of the year. Silicious ore is needed by the smelters of Denver and Pueblo. The entire product of many of the mines which for months past have been sending ores to the cyanide and chlorination plants is now being diverted to the smelters.

It is said that a new vein has been opened up near the surface. The mine owners have been made to some of the mine owners by the smelter trust.

The Wallace lease on the Beacon of the Prince Ajoconda company has struck the ore and the Wallace company has struck the property for more than 18 months. The lease today that he has a second El Paso. Between the 185-foot and the next lower level he has cut into three feet of ore. On Thursday the mine will average not less than \$50 a ton.

Beauregard Ross, leasing on the third level north of the Mabel M. is making regular weekly shipments. Thursday he received return on his last week's consignment which gave values of a little more than \$50 a ton.

P. Mulvihill, leasing on the south block of the Deadwood No. 2, commenced work today. The lessee now amounts to a car a day of smelting grade ore and about three cars a week of milling. This company will declare a dividend payable before Christmas. The amount of it has not yet been decided.

The output of the Golden Cycle company during the month amounted to 3,400 tons gross. The company mined 8,000 tons and the lessees shipped 4,600 tons. The average grade of this ore is approximately \$30 a ton.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, leasing on the Bull Hill placer, last month shipped 1,500 tons of ore. The average grade of this ore is approximately \$30 a ton.

The output from the indicator last month amounted to 1,500 tons of ore. The average grade of this ore is approximately \$30 a ton.

The Findley is now outputting at the rate of about 100 tons a week. The grade of the ore is better than it has been for the past year.

The Practical Leasing and Mining company, which is operating on the Frachyte, made a production of 750 tons last month. The ore ran about \$50 a ton.

County Treasurer Duncan J. McNeill and Gus Trolch, his deputy, have struck it rich on the Bonanza King, on Gold hill. The find was made a few days ago at a depth of 30 feet, and assays from 10 to 12 inches of ore that assays from \$140 to \$150 a ton.

The property is owned by Frank G. Peck and associates of Colorado Springs. A trial shipment of the ore will be made this week. The lessees believe they have opened up a new vein and ore shoot.

J. J. Duke, who has been working the Yellow Jacket on Rhyolite mountain, has splendid showing at a depth of 90 feet. In the bottom there is a well defined vein three feet in width and assays have been obtained upon the rock running as high as \$50 a ton.

A shaft of work is now going on the different slopes of Rhyolite and Copper mountains. Steady shipments are being made by lessees who are operating on the Bonanza King, on Gold hill. The find was made a few days ago at a depth of 30 feet, and assays from 10 to 12 inches of ore that assays from \$140 to \$150 a ton.

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The Valley City Gold Mining company, which is operating the Shurtloft No. 2, under a \$150,000 bond and lease, sent out a 50-ton shipment Saturday. The grade of the ore is about \$50 a ton.

The Friday Leasing company, working on the Friday on Tenderfoot hill, is now drifting on three feet of ore at a depth of 120 feet that assays at the way from \$20 to better than \$100. Assays of the ore have been obtained that run as high as \$33 ounces. The mine is owned by the White City Gold Mining company.

A strike of considerable importance is reported in the Colorado mine on the southeast slope of Squaw mountain. In the old Prospect shaft on the south end of the claim, where four feet of ore, which runs about \$45 a ton on average, has been obtained. The depth of 20 feet, over \$200,000 has been spent on this property during the past five years without making a paying mine.

A week ago the work of sinking the main working shaft of the Ajoconda company was being done by the 1,000-foot level and will be put down to the 1,000-foot level. A station will be cut there and drifts started, from which crosscuts will be made to explore the property at the 1,000-foot level.

Frank Caley is operating the Santa Rita, on the south slope of Squaw mountain under lease. The property has produced a large amount of ore, which has been shipped to the smelters. He can recover the pay ore shoot and again make a shipper of the mine.

The improvements at the Portland are being made as fast as possible at the No. 2 level. The mine is now outputting several weeks yet before the big compressor plant recently unloaded from the cars onto the company's grounds can be put into operation. It is the largest compressor in the world.

Stratton's Independence is shipping about 125 tons of medium grade ore daily. The new development work, below the 900-foot level is going on. The mine is now outputting several weeks yet before the big compressor plant recently unloaded from the cars onto the company's grounds can be put into operation.

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ing on the block of ground being worked by Reed & Morgan on the Morning Glory. Here there is three feet of rock, the greater portion of which is pay ore that is running in the neighborhood of \$50 a ton. The shoot is undoubtedly the extension of the Jack Pot.

The output from the Empire State ground this month will be from 800 to 1,000 tons. The ore is running at \$40 a ton. The directors have not yet decided about putting in a new plant of machinery, but evidently from the large showing in the lower levels, a large compressor and hoist will be put in in the near future.

Seven sets of lessees working on the Free Colonge ground are now shipping more ore from the mine than at any time during the year. All of the ore is shipped to the smelters.

On the block of ground worked by Wilhelm and associates on the Wilson. The last two carloads sent out averaged close to \$600 a ton. The streak of pay ore is about 100 feet long. The lessees are employed, and it can be safely predicted that the lessees will clean up a handsome sum this month.

Alexander Hickman, leasing on the south side of the Tenderfoot hill, has splendid showing at a depth of 20 feet. The entire bottom of the shaft is in ore. It is now being timbered and it is the intention of the lessees to sink a depth of 100 feet.

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## Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 50 CENTS. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 50 CENTS.

ping proposition as well as the ground can be opened. Assays from the vein which is now three feet wide, give values of from \$40 to \$250 a ton. The lessees today said that it was very probable that they would send out their first shipment the coming week.

E. D. Jaquette, who is operating the incline shaft of the Pinto claim on the south side of the Tenderfoot hill, has splendid showing at a depth of 20 feet. The entire bottom of the shaft is in ore. It is now being timbered and it is the intention of the lessees to sink a depth of 100 feet.

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